

2020

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

June 30, 2020



Improving Lives for Safer Communities

Michael L. Parson, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

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Michael L. Parson
Governor



2729 Plaza Drive
P. O. Box 236
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: 573-751-2389
Fax: 573-526-0880

Anne L. Precythe
Director

State of Missouri
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Improving Lives for Safer Communities

February 1, 2021

To: Those Concerned

Anne L. Precythe
From: Anne L. Precythe
Director

Re: FY2020 Offender Profile

Please find attached a copy of the FY2020 Offender Profile. The Offender Profile is a collection of important statistics about the Missouri Department of Corrections offender population.

The work of the department is challenging and ever-changing and the purpose of the statistical abstract is to answer many of the questions that the public, the legislature, and the department's own staff often ask about the offenders supervised by the department. In FY2020 the department admitted nearly 14,000 offenders to prison and over 35,000 offenders began a new probation or parole assignment. Every day the department supervises approximately 84,000 offenders.

In FY17 the Justice Center of the Council for State Government assisted the department in a Justice Reinvestment Initiative in Missouri involving many stakeholders in the criminal justice system and the legislature. Implementation of policies enacted by this review continue within the Department and, along with the impact of changes made to Missouri's criminal code beginning January 1, 2017, it will lead to more effective investments in assessment and programs to reduce recidivism and effectively manage what had become a disproportionately large female offender population.

As with most things, department operations have been impacted significantly by the COVID-19 pandemic over the past year. Staff have responded decisively to this challenge, taking necessary precautions and adjusting patterns of work to ensure the safety of offenders and co-workers. This response has involved the implementation of facility enhancements, monitoring of waste water for the virus, and the coordination of over 80,000 individual tests of offenders and staff.

I hope you find the Offender Profile useful. Comments or suggestions are always appreciated.

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1. Trends

DOC Population and Trends FY2011 to FY2020

At the end of FY2020, Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC) supervised a total of 83,796 offenders, a decrease of 5,788 individuals from FY2019 (a net change of -6.5%). The field population decreased by 1,569 offenders from the prior year (Table 1.1). The male offender population decreased by 6.2% compared to FY2019. The total female offender population decreased by 7.3%. In review of the last ten-years, male and female trends follow similar trajectories with the exception of the temporary increases in the female population during FY2018 and FY2019. (Fig. 1.1).

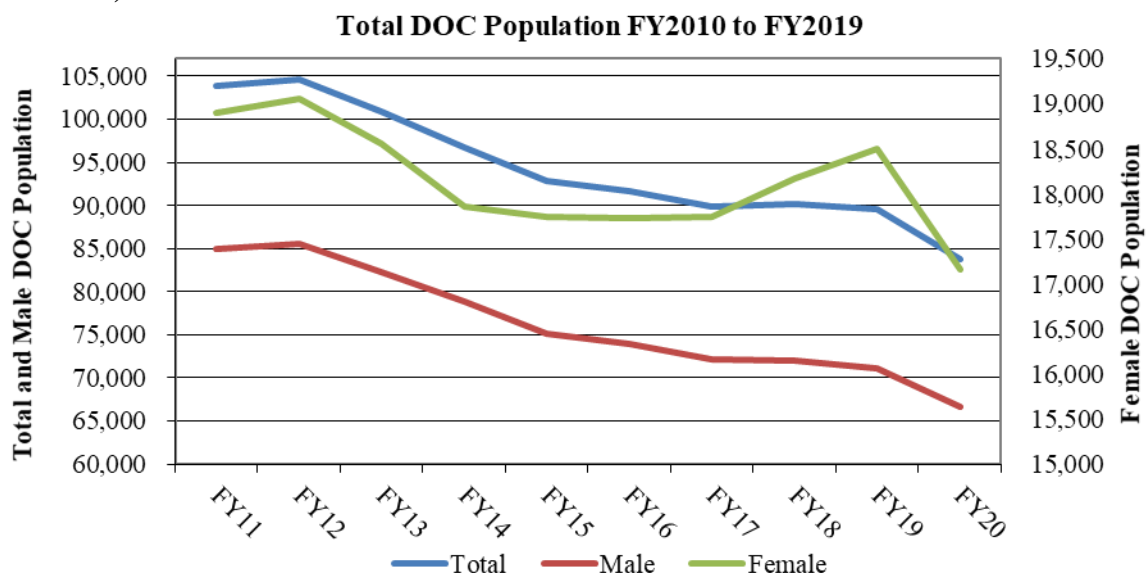
Table 1.1. Total Missouri DOC Population: Counts, Growth, and Percent Change for All Incarcerated and Field Supervised Offenders by Year, FY2010-19

Total	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Incarceration	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697	28,246	24,027
Supervision	73,146	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483	61,338	59,769
Total	103,917	104,612	100,855	96,746	92,831	91,602	89,936	90,180	89,584	83,796
Growth Per Day		1.90	-10.29	-11.26	-10.73	-3.37	-4.56	0.67	-1.63	-15.86
Percent Change		0.7%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-1.3%	-1.8%	0.3%	-0.7%	-6.5%

Male	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Incarceration	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404	25,537	21,982
Supervision	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600	45,541	44,660
Total	85,021	85,551	82,297	78,881	75,089	73,867	72,197	72,004	71,078	66,642
Growth Per Day		1.45	-8.92	-9.36	-10.39	-3.35	-4.58	-0.53	-2.54	-12.15
Percent Change		0.6%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-1.6%	-2.3%	-0.3%	-1.3%	-6.2%

Female	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Incarcerated	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293	2,709	2,045
Supervision	16,411	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883	15,797	15,109
Total	18,896	19,061	18,558	17,865	17,742	17,735	17,739	18,176	18,506	17,154
Growth Per Day		0.45	-1.38	-1.90	-0.34	-0.02	0.01	1.20	0.90	-3.70
Percent Change		0.9%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%	-7.3%

Figure 1.1. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Missouri DOC Offender Population, by Fiscal Year, FY2010 to FY2019 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)



Incarcerated Population FY2011 to FY2020

The total incarcerated population is 24,027 offenders at the end of FY2020, which is a decrease of 4,219 offenders from the prior fiscal year. In looking at the 10-year trend, the population increases from FY2011 to FY2018 have been followed by two years of decreases that place FY2020 population numbers for both the males and females below their respective FY2011 numbers (Fig. 1.2 and Table 1.2).

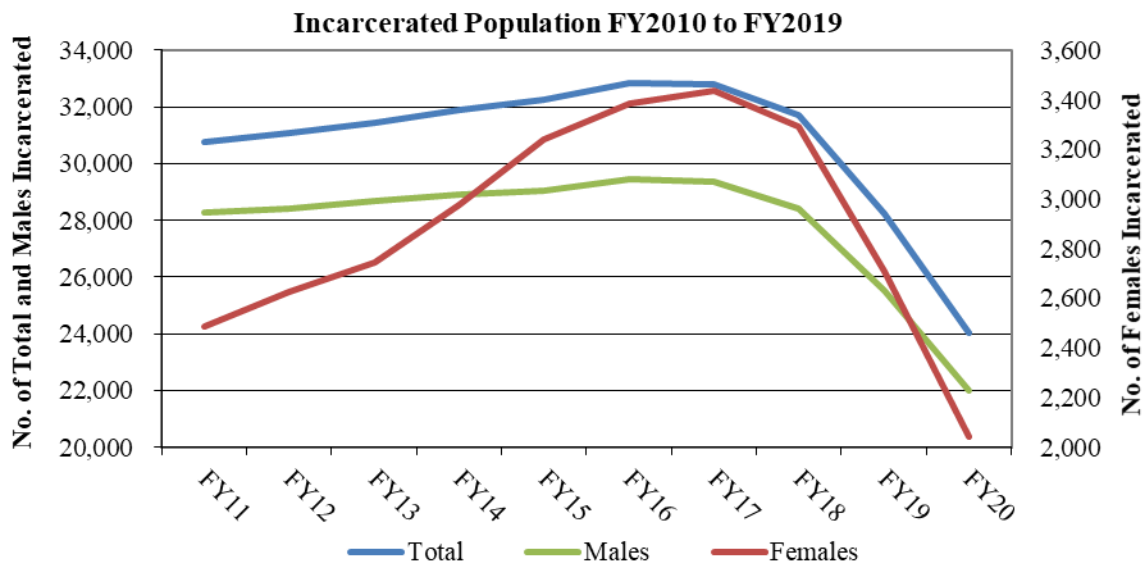
Table 1.2. MO Incarcerated Population: Count, Institutional Capacities, Growth, and Percent Change, FY2010-19

Total	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Capacity	31,391	31,316	31,376	31,703	31,673	32,273	32,203	32,180	31,216	29,596
Population	30,771	31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697	28,246	24,027
Net Capacity	620	259	(59)	(202)	(600)	(564)	(582)	483	2,970	5,569
Growth Per Day		0.78	1.04	1.29	1.01	1.55	-0.14	-2.98	-9.45	-11.56
Percent Change		0.9%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	-0.2%	-3.3%	-10.9%	-14.9%

Males	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Capacity	28,667	28,592	28,652	28,866	28,773	29,034	29,043	28,879	27,979	26,423
Population	28,286	28,430	28,692	28,928	29,034	29,453	29,349	28,404	25,537	21,982
Net Capacity	381	162	(40)	(62)	(261)	(419)	(306)	475	2,442	4,441
Growth Per Day		0.39	0.72	0.65	0.29	1.15	-0.28	-2.59	-7.85	-9.74
Percent Change		0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-10.1%	-13.9%

Females	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Capacity	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,837	2,900	3,239	3,160	3,301	3,237	3,173
Population	2,485	2,627	2,743	2,977	3,239	3,384	3,436	3,293	2,709	2,045
Net Capacity	239	97	(19)	(140)	(339)	(145)	(276)	8	528	1,128
Growth Per Day		0.39	0.32	0.64	0.72	0.40	0.14	-0.39	-1.60	-1.82
Percent Change		5.7%	4.4%	8.5%	8.8%	4.5%	1.5%	-4.2%	-17.7%	-24.5%

Figure 1.2. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Incarcerated Populations, FY2010-19 (Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with a different scale.)



Supervised Population FY2011 to FY2020

Since September 1, 2012 offenders on probation and parole can earn compliance credits by maintaining good behavior and, thereby, reducing the time to discharge of their sentence (HB1525). As a result, the supervised population declines from 73,555 offenders in FY2012 to 59,769 in FY2020 -- a decrease of over 13,000 supervised offenders (Table 1.3). While the total number of parolees has continued to increase marginally since FY2016, the total number of probationers in FY2020 is lower than previous years and the total supervised population is 2.6% less it was for FY2019. The female supervised population decreased more than in the male supervised population (-4.54% vs -1.9%, respectively) (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Total and Gender-specific Supervised Population by Supervision Type, FY2011-20

Total	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Parole	17,713	17,833	16,888	16,172	15,109	14,749	14,874	15,614	17,405	18,392
Probation	52,635	53,021	49,798	45,867	42,623	41,159	39,315	39,674	40,622	38,099
Interstate	2,798	2,701	2,734	2,802	2,826	2,857	2,962	3,195	3,311	3,278
Total	73,146	73,555	69,420	64,841	60,558	58,765	57,151	58,483	61,338	59,769
Growth Per Day	-	1.12	-11.33	-12.55	-11.73	-4.91	-4.42	3.65	7.82	-4.30
Percent Change	-	0.6%	-5.6%	-6.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-2.7%	2.3%	4.9%	-2.6%

Males	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Parole	15,013	15,140	14,320	13,731	12,814	12,395	12,277	12,803	14,230	15,135
Probation	39,597	39,881	37,167	34,080	31,114	29,826	28,305	28,349	28,783	27,045
Interstate	2,125	2,100	2,118	2,142	2,127	2,193	2,266	2,448	2,528	2,480
Total	56,735	57,121	53,605	49,953	46,055	44,414	42,848	43,600	45,541	44,660
Growth Per Day	-	1.06	-9.63	-10.01	-10.68	-4.50	-4.29	2.06	5.32	-2.41
Percent Change	-	0.7%	-6.2%	-6.8%	-7.8%	-3.6%	-3.5%	1.8%	4.5%	-1.9%

Females	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Parole	2,700	2,693	2,568	2,441	2,295	2,354	2,597	2,811	3,175	3,257
Probation	13,038	13,140	12,631	11,787	11,509	11,333	11,010	11,325	11,839	11,054
Interstate	673	601	616	660	699	664	696	747	783	798
Total	16,411	16,434	15,815	14,888	14,503	14,351	14,303	14,883	15,797	15,109
Growth Per Day	-	0.06	-1.70	-2.54	-1.05	-0.42	-0.13	1.59	2.50	-1.88
Percent Change	-	0.1%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-1.0%	-0.3%	4.1%	6.1%	-4.4%

Figure 1.3. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Populations, FY2011 to FY2020
(Female data are displayed on secondary [right-hand] axis with different scale.)

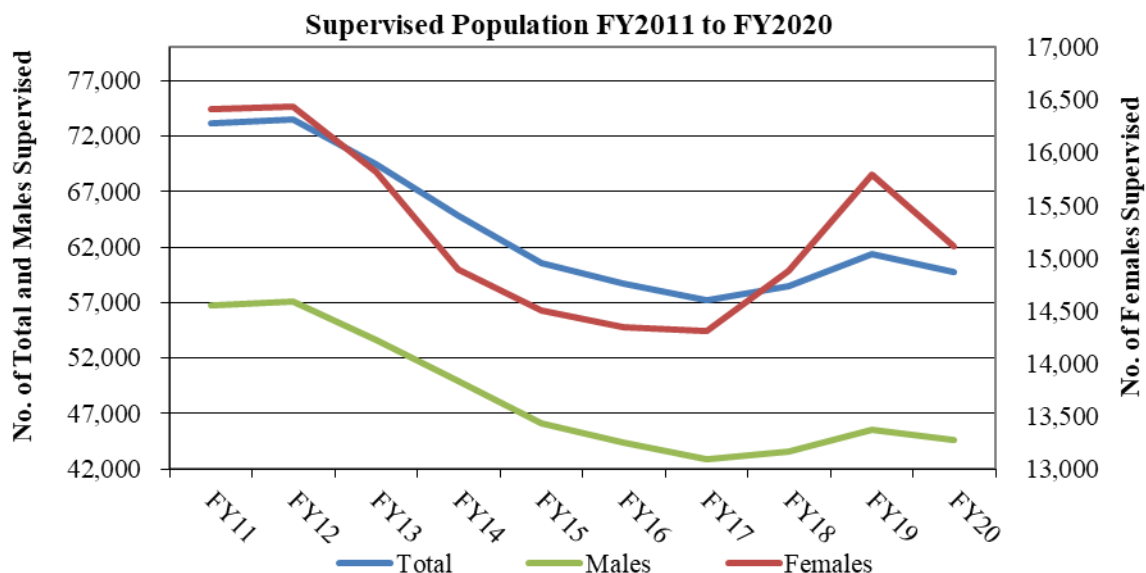
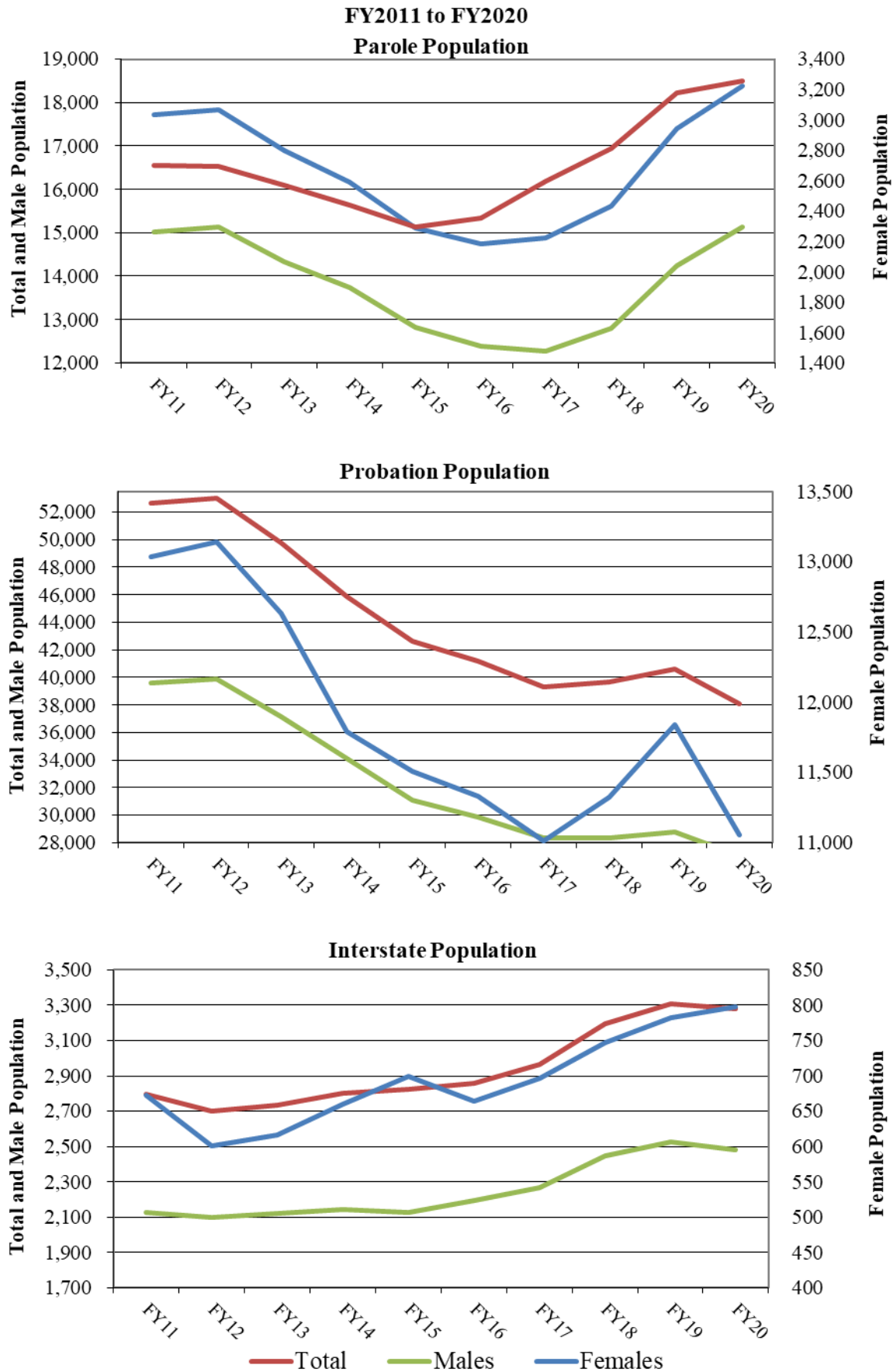


Figure 1.4. Trends in Total and Gender-specific Supervised Offender Populations by Supervision Type, FY2011-20 (Female data have a right-hand axis with a different scale.)



Incarceration Rates and US Comparison

Incarceration rates are a common measure used to compare prison populations among various jurisdictions. Incarceration rate is calculated by determining the number of incarcerated offenders per 100,000 individuals of the general population within the same jurisdiction. These measures are usually by calendar year and may be for the prior year to maintain compatibility with national and state corrections reporting and US Census Bureau estimates.

For 2018, Missouri's total incarceration rate is above the total U.S. incarceration rate. This is true for both white and black offenders. The Missouri incarceration rate of Hispanic offenders, however, is 45% of the U.S. incarceration rate (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Missouri general population, incarcerated population and incarceration rate by race/ethnicity for 2018 (United States incarceration rates shown for comparison.)

	Race				Total
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Missouri Population for July 1, 2018 [*]	4,857,174	698,641	253,474	317,163	6,126,452
Missouri: Number of Offenders CY 2018 ^{**}	19,442	10,097	622	208	30,369
Missouri: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop	400	1,445	245	66	496
Total US: Number of Offenders per 100,000 Pop [†]	221	1,180	542	664	437

^{*} Missouri population estimates, US Census Bureau 7/1/2018

^{**} Missouri offender data based on DOC database offender snapshot June 30, 2018

[†] US offender data based on Table 10 in Bureau of Justice Statistics Report "Prisoners in 2018"

Missouri's incarceration rate has shown an increase in every year since 2007 whereas nationally, the incarceration rate has been declining. Table 1.5 shows that Missouri's incarceration rate decreased for the first time in recent history in 2018.

Table 1.5. Total and female incarceration rate and percent change from prior year for Missouri and all US states combined for 2009 - 2018

Year	Total				Female			
	Missouri		All States		Missouri		All States	
	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change	Rate	% Change
2009	510	0.7%	443	-0.8%	79	-1.3%	60	-2.1%
2010	511	0.1%	439	-1.0%	80	1.5%	59	-1.5%
2011	512	0.4%	429	-2.2%	84	4.4%	58	-2.3%
2012	518	1.1%	417	-2.7%	88	4.7%	56	-3.5%
2013	521	0.5%	416	-0.3%	90	2.6%	57	1.8%
2014	526	0.9%	411	-1.2%	100	11.3%	58	1.5%
2015	531	1.1%	403	-1.9%	105	5.1%	57	-0.7%
2016	532	0.1%	397	-1.5%	107	1.8%	57	0.4%
2017	533	0.2%	390	-1.6%	109	1.5%	57	-1.2%
2018	495	-7.1%	381	-2.4%	100	-8.6%	56	-1.4%
Avg. Annual Change	-0.2%		-1.6%		2.3%		-0.9%	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

BJS CSTAT tool, File name: QT_imprisonment rate_total, QT_imprisonment rate_female

Table 1.6. Total incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2009, 2016 and 2018, ranked in order of incarceration rate. (Change from 2009-2018 and 2016-2018 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

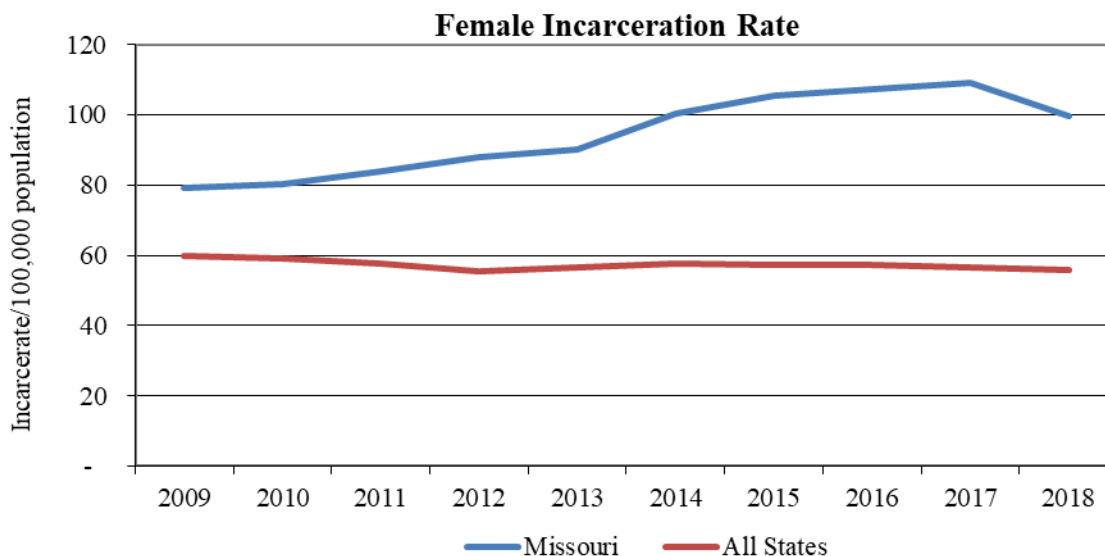
Rank	State	Population			Change, 2009-2018		Change, 2016-2018		Incarceration Rate * 2018
		2009	2016	2018	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	19,889	15,059	14,880	-5,009	-25.18%	-179	-1.2%	695
2	Oklahoma	24,053	26,367	27,245	3,192	13.27%	878	3.3%	693
3	Mississippi	17,212	13,720	13,278	-3,934	-22.86%	-442	-3.2%	626
4	Arkansas	13,338	15,833	15,578	2,240	16.79%	-255	-1.6%	589
5	Arizona	40,544	42,248	41,937	1,393	3.44%	-311	-0.7%	559
6	Texas	158,542	151,276	149,777	-8,765	-5.53%	-1,499	-1.0%	549
7	Kentucky	14,984	11,867	12,290	-2,694	-17.98%	423	3.6%	523
8	Georgia	53,538	48,367	48,579	-4,959	-9.26%	212	0.4%	501
9	Missouri	30,519	32,427	30,335	-184	-0.60%	-2,092	-6.5%	495
10	Florida	101,373	98,010	95,693	-5,680	-5.60%	-2,317	-2.4%	454
11	Nevada	12,570	13,932	13,382	812	6.46%	-550	-3.9%	445
12	South Dakota	3,390	3,770	3,847	457	13.48%	77	2.0%	444
13	Idaho	7,184	7,221	8,069	885	12.32%	848	11.7%	444
14	Wyoming	1,743	2,352	2,444	701	40.22%	92	3.9%	441
15	Ohio	50,783	52,172	50,437	-346	-0.68%	-1,735	-3.3%	431
16	Virginia	30,995	29,882	29,577	-1,418	-4.57%	-305	-1.0%	429
17	Alabama	27,241	23,745	21,244	-5,997	-22.01%	-2,501	-10.5%	418
18	Delaware	6,581	6,334	5,582	-999	-15.18%	-752	-11.9%	410
19	Indiana	26,748	25,143	26,562	-186	-0.70%	1,419	5.6%	400
20	Wisconsin	22,262	23,163	23,576	1,314	5.90%	413	1.8%	391
21	Michigan	45,478	41,122	38,761	-6,717	-14.77%	-2,361	-5.7%	387
22	Tennessee	19,932	21,539	19,552	-380	-1.91%	-1,987	-9.2%	387
23	West Virginia	5,062	5,899	5,829	767	15.15%	-70	-1.2%	376
24	Pennsylvania	50,485	48,287	46,372	-4,113	-8.15%	-1,915	-4.0%	366
25	South Carolina	23,685	20,376	18,559	-5,126	-21.64%	-1,817	-8.9%	366
26	Oregon	13,735	14,579	14,707	972	7.08%	128	0.9%	362
27	Colorado	22,725	19,486	19,995	-2,730	-12.01%	509	2.6%	353
28	Montana	3,085	3,199	3,848	763	24.73%	649	20.3%	353
29	Kansas	8,644	9,653	9,938	1,294	14.97%	285	3.0%	342
30	New Mexico	6,584	6,996	6,623	39	0.59%	-373	-5.3%	331
31	North Carolina	40,133	35,970	35,157	-4,976	-12.40%	-813	-2.3%	324
32	California	168,830	129,416	127,709	-41,121	-24.36%	-1,707	-1.3%	321
33	Illinois	45,161	43,616	39,915	-5,246	-11.62%	-3,701	-8.5%	314
34	Maryland	22,066	20,236	19,209	-2,857	-12.95%	-1,027	-5.1%	310
35	Iowa	8,914	9,049	9,441	527	5.91%	392	4.3%	297
36	Nebraska	4,490	5,167	5,340	850	18.93%	173	3.3%	280
37	Alaska	5,472	4,378	4,235	-1,237	-22.61%	-143	-3.3%	263
38	Washington	17,255	17,228	17,415	160	0.93%	187	1.1%	256
39	Connecticut	18,938	15,040	13,228	-5,710	-30.15%	-1,812	-12.0%	252
40	New York	58,479	50,611	46,778	-11,701	-20.01%	-3,833	-7.6%	239
41	Hawaii	4,848	5,182	5,010	162	3.34%	-172	-3.3%	230
42	North Dakota	1,436	1,639	1,673	237	16.50%	34	2.1%	221
43	New Jersey	24,115	19,458	19,045	-5,070	-21.02%	-413	-2.1%	217
44	Utah	5,244	4,500	5,202	-42	-0.80%	702	15.6%	208
45	New Hampshire	2,915	2,599	2,561	-354	-12.14%	-38	-1.5%	202
46	Vermont	2,220	1,735	1,713	-507	-22.84%	-22	-1.3%	187
47	Minnesota	9,500	9,509	9,314	-186	-1.96%	-195	-2.1%	179
48	Rhode Island	3,413	2,887	2,580	-833	-24.41%	-307	-10.6%	158
49	Massachusetts	11,156	9,038	8,454	-2,702	-24.22%	-584	-6.5%	145
50	Maine	2,074	2,356	2,384	310	14.95%	28	1.2%	135

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables.

Missouri's female incarceration rate has also been higher than the average of all states for each year in the ten-year span (Table 1.5). The female incarceration rate, on average, has slowly declined for all states while Missouri has experienced an increase from 2009 through 2017 (Fig. 1.6). From 2009 through 2018, the female incarcerated population increased 28.4% in our state (Table 1.7). The more recent, short-term trend, from 2016 through 2018, shows a 6.6% decrease in the female incarcerated population. When looking at female incarceration rates by state for 2018, Missouri is ranked as the 7th highest in the nation (Table 1.7).

Figure 1.5. Ten year trends in female incarceration rates for Missouri and all fifty states combined from 2007 to 2016



The incarceration rate for males in Missouri decreased 3.1% from 2009 through 2018. The more recent, short-term trend, from 2016 through 2018, shows a 6.4% decrease in the female incarcerated population. When looking at male incarceration rates by state for 2018, Missouri is ranked as the 9th highest in the nation (Table 1.8).

Table 1.7. Female incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2009, 2016 and 2018, ranked in order of incarceration rate. (Change from 2009-2018 and 2016-2018 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2009-2018		Change, 2016-2018		Incarceration Rate* 2018
		2009	2016	2018	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Oklahoma	2,552	2,970	3,091	539	21.1%	121	4.1%	155
2	Kentucky	1,490	908	908	-582	-39.1%	0	0.0%	134
3	South Dakota	355	481	529	174	49.0%	48	10.0%	130
4	Idaho	692	792	908	216	31.2%	116	14.6%	123
5	Wyoming	212	285	313	101	47.6%	28	9.8%	119
6	Arizona	3,776	3,995	4,178	402	10.6%	183	4.6%	106
7	Missouri	2,425	3,334	3,113	688	28.4%	-221	-6.6%	100
8	Arkansas	1,033	1,331	1,249	216	20.9%	-82	-6.2%	91
9	Texas	12,117	12,807	12,820	703	5.8%	13	0.1%	91
10	West Virginia	511	602	574	63	12.3%	-28	-4.7%	87
11	Nevada	949	1,292	1,252	303	31.9%	-40	-3.1%	84
12	Montana	387	393	441	54	14.0%	48	12.2%	84
13	Mississippi	1,444	1,041	1,056	-388	-26.9%	15	1.4%	82
14	Tennessee	1,172	1,801	1,750	578	49.3%	-51	-2.8%	77
15	Indiana	2,401	2,137	2,523	122	5.1%	386	18.1%	75
16	Louisiana	1,101	642	542	-559	-50.8%	-100	-15.6%	73
17	Ohio	3,908	4,594	4,277	369	9.4%	-317	-6.9%	72
18	Georgia	3,806	3,788	3,939	133	3.5%	151	4.0%	71
19	Colorado	2,092	1,833	1,978	-114	-5.4%	145	7.9%	71
20	New Mexico	596	652	771	175	29.4%	119	18.3%	71
21	Virginia	2,348	2,173	2,309	-39	-1.7%	136	6.3%	70
22	Florida	7,038	6,756	6,630	-408	-5.8%	-126	-1.9%	61
23	Kansas	574	843	914	340	59.2%	71	8.4%	59
24	Oregon	1,088	1,278	1,218	130	11.9%	-60	-4.7%	58
25	Alabama	1,715	1,449	1,407	-308	-18.0%	-42	-2.9%	54
26	Iowa	748	825	841	93	12.4%	16	1.9%	53
27	North Dakota	174	95	196	22	12.6%	101	106.3%	52
28	Wisconsin	1,290	1,486	1,592	302	23.4%	106	7.1%	51
29	South Carolina	1,506	1,452	1,308	-198	-13.1%	-144	-9.9%	48
30	North Carolina	2,837	2,765	2,781	-56	-2.0%	16	0.6%	47
31	Washington	1,291	1,387	1,372	81	6.3%	-15	-1.1%	45
32	Pennsylvania	2,798	2,739	2,795	-3	-0.1%	56	2.0%	44
33	Nebraska	376	420	421	45	12.0%	1	0.2%	43
34	Hawaii	520	599	595	75	14.4%	-4	-0.7%	42
35	Michigan	1,755	2,242	2,081	326	18.6%	-161	-7.2%	41
36	Delaware	471	511	403	-68	-14.4%	-108	-21.1%	38
37	Utah	525	327	504	-21	-4.0%	177	54.1%	36
38	Illinois	2,590	2,612	2,335	-255	-9.8%	-277	-10.6%	36
39	New Hampshire	187	185	200	13	7.0%	15	8.1%	33
40	Vermont	155	135	141	-14	-9.0%	6	4.4%	30
41	California	10,812	5,876	5,770	-5,042	-46.6%	-106	-1.8%	29
42	Connecticut	1,195	1,047	919	-276	-23.1%	-128	-12.2%	26
43	Maryland	1,035	847	818	-217	-21.0%	-29	-3.4%	26
44	Minnesota	648	682	628	-20	-3.1%	-54	-7.9%	25
45	Alaska	638	401	366	-272	-42.6%	-35	-8.7%	25
46	Maine	190	226	230	40	21.1%	4	1.8%	24
47	New York	2,490	2,277	2,109	-381	-15.3%	-168	-7.4%	21
48	New Jersey	1,149	827	766	-383	-33.3%	-61	-7.4%	17
49	Rhode Island	187	128	128	-59	-31.6%	0	0.0%	11
50	Massachusetts	717	575	512	-205	-28.6%	-63	-11.0%	10

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables.

Table 1.8. Male incarcerated population and incarceration rate by state for 2009, 2016 and 2018, ranked in order of incarceration rate. (Change from 2009-2018 and 2016-2018 includes the change in number of offenders and percent change.)

Rank	State	Population			Change, 2009-2018		Change, 2016-2018		Incarceration Rate * 2018
		2009	2016	2018	10-yr Change	Percent Change	Annual Change	Percent Change	
1	Louisiana	18,788	14,417	14,338	-4,450	-23.7%	-79	-0.5%	1,348
2	Oklahoma	21,501	23,397	24,154	2,653	12.3%	757	3.2%	1,242
3	Mississippi	15,768	12,679	12,222	-3,546	-22.5%	-457	-3.6%	1,204
4	Arkansas	12,305	14,502	14,329	2,024	16.4%	-173	-1.2%	1,106
5	Arizona	36,768	38,253	37,759	991	2.7%	-494	-1.3%	1,017
6	Texas	146,425	138,469	136,957	-9,468	-6.5%	-1,512	-1.1%	1,013
7	Georgia	49,732	44,579	44,640	-5,092	-10.2%	61	0.1%	956
8	Kentucky	13,494	10,959	11,382	-2,112	-15.7%	423	3.9%	924
9	Missouri	28,094	29,093	27,222	-872	-3.1%	-1,871	-6.4%	905
10	Florida	94,335	91,254	89,063	-5,272	-5.6%	-2,191	-2.4%	866
11	Alabama	25,526	22,296	19,837	-5,689	-22.3%	-2,459	-11.0%	807
12	Delaware	6,110	5,823	5,179	-931	-15.2%	-644	-11.1%	807
13	Ohio	46,875	47,578	46,160	-715	-1.5%	-1,418	-3.0%	804
14	Nevada	11,621	12,640	12,130	509	4.4%	-510	-4.0%	803
15	Virginia	28,647	27,709	27,268	-1,379	-4.8%	-441	-1.6%	800
16	Idaho	6,492	6,429	7,161	669	10.3%	732	11.4%	763
17	South Dakota	3,035	3,289	3,318	283	9.3%	29	0.9%	753
18	Wyoming	1,531	2,067	2,131	600	39.2%	64	3.1%	750
19	Michigan	43,723	38,880	36,680	-7,043	-16.1%	-2,200	-5.7%	744
20	Wisconsin	20,972	21,677	21,984	1,012	4.8%	307	1.4%	734
21	Indiana	24,347	23,006	24,039	-308	-1.3%	1,033	4.5%	734
22	Tennessee	18,760	19,738	17,802	-958	-5.1%	-1,936	-9.8%	712
23	South Carolina	22,179	18,924	17,251	-4,928	-22.2%	-1,673	-8.8%	703
24	Pennsylvania	47,687	45,548	43,577	-4,110	-8.6%	-1,971	-4.3%	702
25	West Virginia	4,551	5,297	5,255	704	15.5%	-42	-0.8%	671
26	Oregon	12,647	13,301	13,489	842	6.7%	188	1.4%	671
27	Colorado	20,633	17,653	18,017	-2,616	-12.7%	364	2.1%	631
28	Kansas	8,070	8,810	9,024	954	11.8%	214	2.4%	626
29	California	158,018	123,540	121,939	-36,079	-22.8%	-1,601	-1.3%	618
30	Montana	2,698	2,806	3,407	709	26.3%	601	21.4%	618
31	North Carolina	37,296	33,205	32,376	-4,920	-13.2%	-829	-2.5%	617
32	Maryland	21,031	19,389	18,391	-2,640	-12.6%	-998	-5.1%	611
33	Illinois	42,571	41,004	37,580	-4,991	-11.7%	-3,424	-8.4%	601
34	New Mexico	5,988	6,344	5,852	-136	-2.3%	-492	-7.8%	596
35	Iowa	8,166	8,224	8,600	434	5.3%	376	4.6%	544
36	Nebraska	4,114	4,747	4,919	805	19.6%	172	3.6%	517
37	Connecticut	17,743	13,993	12,309	-5,434	-30.6%	-1,684	-12.0%	489
38	Alaska	4,834	3,977	3,869	-965	-20.0%	-108	-2.7%	482
39	New York	55,989	48,334	44,669	-11,320	-20.2%	-3,665	-7.6%	469
40	Washington	15,964	15,841	16,043	79	0.5%	202	1.3%	466
41	New Jersey	22,966	18,631	18,279	-4,687	-20.4%	-352	-1.9%	427
42	Hawaii	4,328	4,583	4,415	87	2.0%	-168	-3.7%	417
43	North Dakota	1,262	1,544	1,477	215	17.0%	-67	-4.3%	382
44	Utah	4,719	4,173	4,698	-21	-0.4%	525	12.6%	377
45	New Hampshire	2,728	2,414	2,361	-367	-13.5%	-53	-2.2%	374
46	Vermont	2,065	1,600	1,572	-493	-23.9%	-28	-1.8%	348
47	Minnesota	8,852	8,827	8,686	-166	-1.9%	-141	-1.6%	335
48	Rhode Island	3,226	2,759	2,452	-774	-24.0%	-307	-11.1%	313
49	Massachusetts	10,439	8,463	7,942	-2,497	-23.9%	-521	-6.2%	288
50	Maine	1,884	2,130	2,154	270	14.3%	24	1.1%	251

*Incarceration rate = number of offenders per 100,000 general resident population

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, BJS CSTAT Tool Quick Tables.

Incarceration Rates and Felony Sentencing Rates in Missouri

Incarceration and felony sentencing rates are calculated using both the offender population and general population. Incarceration rates are calculated using the number of offenders incarcerated for a felony offense on a particular day (June 30 of the designated year). This measure includes offenders revoked from probation or parole and is often influenced by the time offenders are incarcerated.

Felony sentencing rates are calculated using the number of offenders sentenced to probation or prison for a new felony offense in a year. Both measures are reported as the number of offenders per 100,000 of the general population for the jurisdiction. It is important to recognize this distinction since a county may have a high sentencing rate but relatively low incarceration rate due to a high number of probation sentences.

By comparison, sentencing rates include felony prison and felony probation sentences and, thus, provide a more holistic picture of all felonies within a jurisdiction in that year. This causes different ranks for counties from the incarceration rate ranking. For example, though New Madrid County, Missouri, is not particularly populous, the relatively large numbers of felony sentences in FY2020 produce the highest felony sentencing rate (Table 1.10, Fig. 1.8).

Table 1.9. Incarcerated Population, Incarceration Rate and General Population by Missouri County as of June 30, 2020 (Ranking is based on incarceration rate, which is calculated as number of incarcerations per 100,000 general population.)

Incarceration Rate by Sentencing County, June 30, 2020

County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate	County	Rank	Prison Population	Population Estimate	Incarceration Rate
Adair	53	103	25,339	406	Livingston	8	123	15,146	812
Andrew	111	27	17,607	153	Macon	96	37	15,153	244
Atchison	109	9	5,171	174	Madison	75	41	12,188	336
Audrain	22	165	25,473	648	Maries	86	25	8,769	285
Barry	69	134	35,886	373	Marion	38	150	28,592	525
Barton	97	28	11,798	237	McDonald	73	79	23,078	342
Bates	66	62	16,320	380	Mercer	40	18	3,641	494
Benton	82	59	19,278	306	Miller	52	103	25,336	407
Bollinger	81	38	12,169	312	Mississippi	5	118	13,336	885
Boone	67	675	180,005	375	Moniteau	90	42	16,121	261
Buchanan	27	563	88,571	636	Monroe	55	35	8,664	404
Butler	10	311	42,639	729	Montgomery	6	102	11,534	884
Caldwell	50	38	9,108	417	Morgan	17	142	20,358	698
Callaway	26	287	44,889	639	New Madrid	3	171	17,296	989
Camden	61	176	45,815	384	Newton	110	100	58,266	172
Cape Girardeau	44	363	78,753	461	Nodaway	103	47	22,304	211
Carroll	37	47	8,743	538	Oregon	98	25	10,541	237
Carter	113	8	6,054	132	Osage	115	14	13,714	102
Cass	106	208	104,954	198	Ozark	59	35	9,017	388
Cedar	64	54	14,165	381	Pemiscot	25	105	16,272	645
Chariton	56	30	7,451	403	Perry	71	67	19,150	350
Christian	92	221	86,983	254	Pettis	30	252	42,542	592
Clark	65	26	6,842	380	Phelps	21	298	44,732	666
Clay	102	532	246,365	216	Pike	45	85	18,504	459
Clinton	84	62	20,470	303	Platte	88	284	102,985	276
Cole	77	256	76,796	333	Polk	48	141	32,201	438
Cooper	33	102	17,603	579	Pulaski	42	248	52,014	477
Crawford	13	172	23,957	718	Putnam	93	12	4,757	252
Dade	87	21	7,569	277	Ralls	63	39	10,212	382
Dallas	54	68	16,762	406	Randolph	20	167	24,763	674
Daviess	16	58	8,313	698	Ray	46	103	22,883	450
DeKalb	35	69	12,630	546	Reynolds	62	24	6,254	384
Dent	14	110	15,441	712	Ripley	47	60	13,401	448
Douglas	68	50	13,373	374	Saline	7	192	22,895	839
Dunklin	4	280	29,423	952	Schuyler	114	6	4,599	130
Franklin	99	245	103,670	236	Scotland	105	10	4,966	201
Gasconade	108	26	14,705	177	Scott	18	268	38,458	697
Gentry	85	19	6,628	287	Shannon	89	22	8,189	269
Greene	51	1,217	291,923	417	Shelby	72	21	6,050	347
Grundy	58	39	9,914	393	St. Charles	107	779	399,182	195
Harrison	41	41	8,414	487	St. Clair	11	68	9,395	724
Henry	15	153	21,792	702	Ste. Genevieve	49	76	17,888	425
Hickory	43	45	9,509	473	St. Francois	19	462	66,692	693
Holt	60	17	4,404	386	St. Louis City	1	3,139	302,838	1,037
Howard	91	26	10,137	256	St. Louis	104	2,034	996,945	204
Howell	95	98	40,076	245	Stoddard	34	169	29,206	579
Iron	32	59	10,177	580	Stone	76	106	31,749	334
Jackson	79	2,252	700,307	322	Sullivan	83	19	6,221	305
Jasper	70	434	120,636	360	Taney	36	302	55,852	541
Jefferson	100	527	224,347	235	Texas	39	129	25,571	504
Johnson	78	174	53,652	324	Vernon	29	122	20,528	594
Knox	101	9	3,947	228	Warren	9	261	34,711	752
Laclede	23	231	35,713	647	Washington	12	180	24,943	722
Lafayette	2	334	32,598	1,025	Wayne	28	79	13,122	602
Lawrence	24	248	38,359	647	Webster	74	133	39,109	340
Lewis	112	14	9,855	142	Worth	94	5	2,040	245
Lincoln	80	181	57,686	314	Wright	31	107	18,378	582
Linn	57	48	12,037	399	Total*		23,830	6,126,452	389

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2018_PEPANNRES

Figure 1.6. Map of Missouri counties shaded by incarceration rates as of June 30, 2020.

Missouri Counties Incarceration Rate FY2020

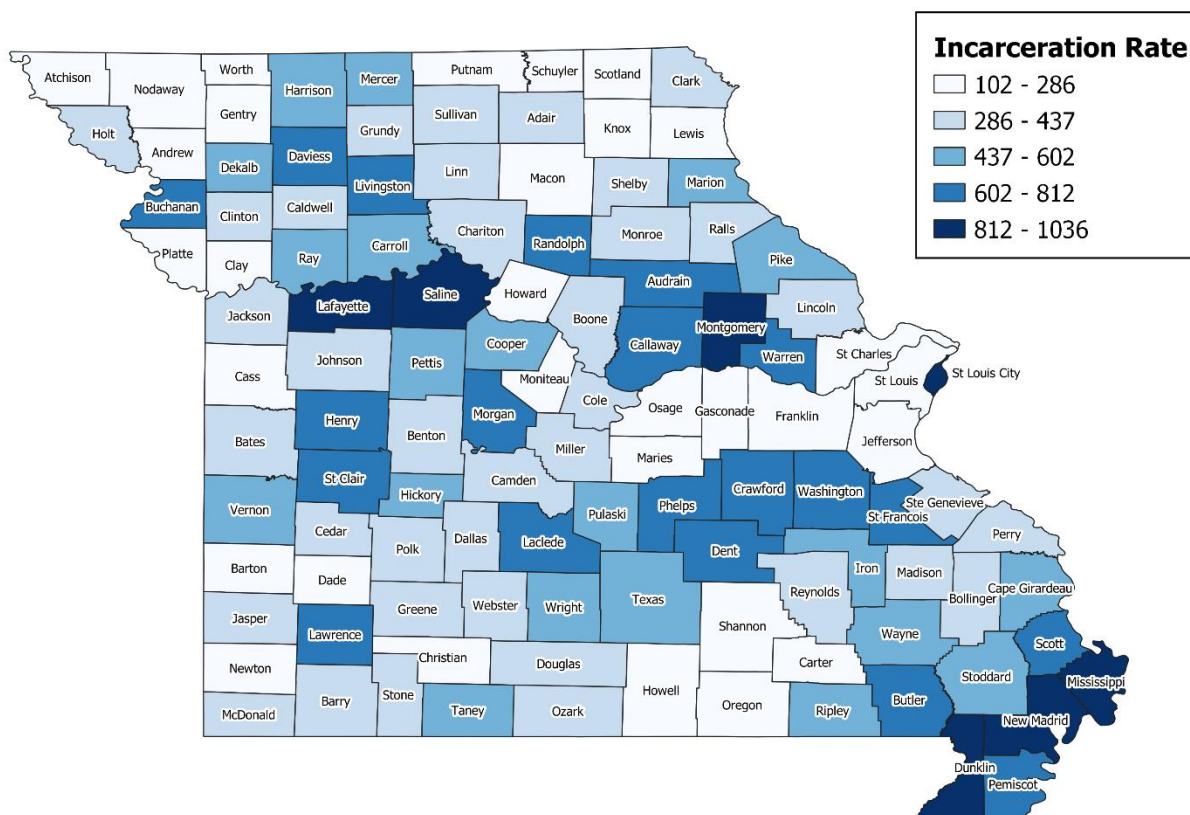


Table 1.10. Felony Sentences to Prison or Probation Received by the Missouri Department of Corrections, General Population and Sentencing Rate for FY2020 (Sentences exclude revocations and ranking is based on sentencing rate.)

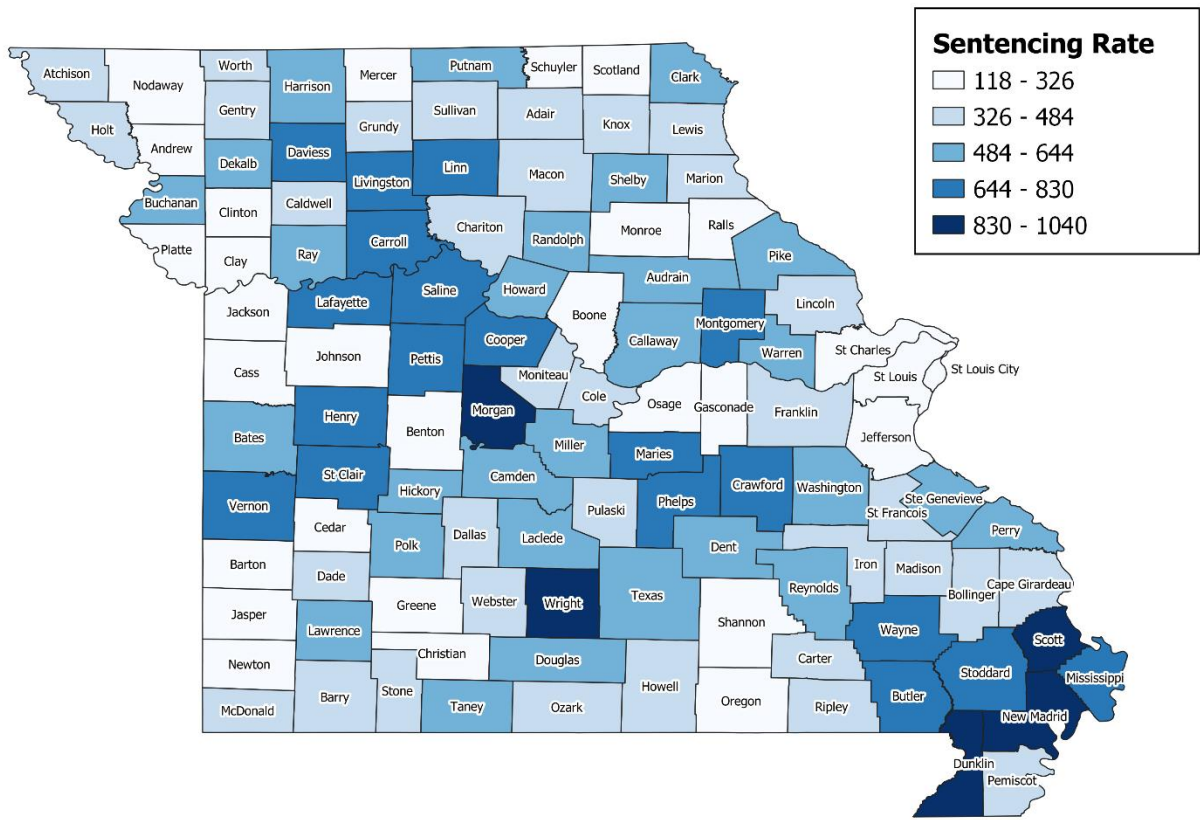
Felony Sentencing Rate by Sentencing County FY2020

County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate	County	Rank	Felony Sentences	Population Estimate	Sentencing Rate
Adair	65	112	25,339	442	Livingston	19	107	15,146	706
Andrew	106	38	17,607	216	Macon	74	61	15,153	403
Atchison	78	20	5,171	387	Madison	83	44	12,188	361
Audrain	41	139	25,473	546	Maries	21	59	8,769	673
Barry	75	144	35,886	401	Marion	85	99	28,592	346
Barton	96	34	11,798	288	McDonald	72	93	23,078	403
Bates	32	101	16,320	619	Mercer	114	5	3,641	137
Benton	90	60	19,278	311	Miller	27	160	25,336	632
Bollinger	54	58	12,169	477	Mississippi	10	104	13,336	780
Boone	100	500	180,005	278	Moniteau	68	70	16,121	434
Buchanan	51	440	88,571	497	Monroe	88	28	8,664	323
Butler	17	308	42,639	722	Montgomery	8	93	11,534	806
Caldwell	56	43	9,108	472	Morgan	3	198	20,358	973
Callaway	35	261	44,889	581	New Madrid	1	180	17,296	1,041
Camden	43	241	45,815	526	Newton	109	115	58,266	197
Cape Girardeau	55	373	78,753	474	Nodaway	91	68	22,304	305
Carroll	18	62	8,743	709	Oregon	94	31	10,541	294
Carter	62	27	6,054	446	Osage	97	39	13,714	284
Cass	105	240	104,954	229	Ozark	64	40	9,017	444
Cedar	102	37	14,165	261	Pemiscot	60	73	16,272	449
Chariton	71	31	7,451	416	Perry	37	106	19,150	554
Christian	99	245	86,983	282	Pettis	15	316	42,542	743
Clark	33	42	6,842	614	Phelps	24	293	44,732	655
Clay	112	411	246,365	167	Pike	40	102	18,504	551
Clinton	101	54	20,470	264	Platte	103	257	102,985	250
Cole	76	303	76,796	395	Polk	28	203	32,201	630
Cooper	16	130	17,603	739	Pulaski	57	245	52,014	471
Crawford	20	163	23,957	680	Putnam	48	24	4,757	505
Dade	67	33	7,569	436	Ralls	98	29	10,212	284
Dallas	66	74	16,762	441	Randolph	29	155	24,763	626
Daviess	6	69	8,313	830	Ray	36	131	22,883	572
DeKalb	47	64	12,630	507	Reynolds	45	32	6,254	512
Dent	46	79	15,441	512	Ripley	61	60	13,401	448
Douglas	31	83	13,373	621	Saline	22	154	22,895	673
Dunklin	2	291	29,423	989	Schuyler	113	7	4,599	152
Franklin	84	359	103,670	346	Scotland	111	9	4,966	181
Gasconade	87	48	14,705	326	Scott	4	363	38,458	944
Gentry	82	24	6,628	362	Shannon	104	19	8,189	232
Greene	89	939	291,923	322	Shelby	42	33	6,050	545
Grundy	53	48	9,914	484	St. Charles	110	763	399,182	191
Harrison	34	50	8,414	594	St. Clair	23	62	9,395	660
Henry	14	164	21,792	753	Ste. Genevieve	49	90	17,888	503
Hickory	52	47	9,509	494	St. Francois	77	261	66,692	391
Holt	58	20	4,404	454	St. Louis City	107	630	302,838	208
Howard	30	63	10,137	621	St. Louis	115	1,183	996,945	119
Howell	69	173	40,076	432	Stoddard	7	242	29,206	829
Iron	73	41	10,177	403	Stone	63	141	31,749	444
Jackson	108	1,433	700,307	205	Sullivan	59	28	6,221	450
Jasper	95	354	120,636	293	Taney	38	308	55,852	551
Jefferson	93	667	224,347	297	Texas	39	141	25,571	551
Johnson	92	160	53,652	298	Vernon	12	159	20,528	775
Knox	80	15	3,947	380	Warren	50	174	34,711	501
Laclede	25	230	35,713	644	Washington	26	158	24,943	633
Lafayette	11	253	32,598	776	Wayne	9	105	13,122	800
Lawrence	44	201	38,359	524	Webster	70	164	39,109	419
Lewis	79	38	9,855	386	Worth	86	7	2,040	343
Lincoln	81	214	57,686	371	Wright	5	167	18,378	909
Linn	13	93	12,037	773	Total*		19,932	6,126,452	325

Population Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, file name: PEP_2018_PEPANNRES

Figure 1.7. Map of Missouri counties shaded by felony sentencing rates as of June 30, 2020.

Missouri Counties Felony Sentencing Rate FY2020



2. Institutional Population

Demographics

The incarcerated female and male populations differ in racial/ethnic composition. On June 30, 2020, black offenders represent a lower percent in the female institutional population (15.7 %) than in the male institutional population (36.9 %). The reverse is true of white offenders; white offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (79.2 %) than in the male population (60.4 %). All other racial and ethnic groups account for less than 3% of both male and female populations (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Institutional Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2020

Race	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	7	50	57	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	322	8,111	8,433	15.7%	36.9%	35.1%
Hispanic*	80	436	516	3.9%	2.0%	2.1%
Native American	18	66	84	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	32	32	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	1,621	13,267	14,888	79.2%	60.4%	62.0%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having a Hispanic ethnicity have been counted in the Hispanic race category

Commitment age is the age on admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. As seen in Table 2.2, about ninety percent of the total incarcerated population enters a DOC correctional facility between 18 to 49 years of age. The most common age at prison commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (21.6% of all males) and between 25 to 29 years for females (22.1% of all females). Offenders, less than 20 years old at the time of commitment, account for 9.4 % of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent 2.1% of the population.

Table 2.3 displays current age data of incarcerated offenders. About 80% of the total incarcerated population in DOC correctional facility are between 18 to 49 years of age. The current population age trends reflect the aging of the most prominent cohorts of the commitment age. For the end of FY2020, the largest percent of offenders is between 30-34 years (16.7 %) followed closely by the 25-29 years and 35-39 years age group (15.2 %); offenders less than 35 years old represent 40% of the incarcerated population. As with commitment age, the most common age range for current age differs by gender: for female offenders, 30-34 years (20.8% of all females); for males, 30-34 years (16.4% of all males). Male offenders are represented nearly equally in the 25-29 years and 35-39 years age groups with the combined groups accounting for almost one-third (29.8%) of the male population. Overall, the male and female populations show similar age distributions (Fig. 2.1).

Table 2.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2020

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 Or Less	1	13	14	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 16	2	49	51	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 17	4	243	247	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Age 18 To 19	69	1,876	1,945	3.4%	8.5%	8.1%
Age 20 To 24	329	4,733	5,062	16.1%	21.6%	21.1%
Age 25 To 29	453	3,844	4,297	22.1%	17.5%	17.9%
Age 30 To 34	404	3,286	3,690	19.7%	15.0%	15.4%
Age 35 To 39	327	2,656	2,983	16.0%	12.1%	12.4%
Age 40 To 44	205	1,883	2,088	10.0%	8.6%	8.7%
Age 45 To 49	115	1,363	1,478	5.6%	6.2%	6.2%
Age 50 To 54	77	923	1,000	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Age 55 To 59	43	602	645	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%
Age 60 To 64	17	280	297	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Age 65 To 69	1	119	120	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Age 70 And Over	1	92	93	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2020

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	-	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	13	111	124	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Age 20 To 24	133	1,690	1,823	6.5%	7.7%	7.6%
Age 25 To 29	350	3,294	3,644	17.1%	15.0%	15.2%
Age 30 To 34	426	3,595	4,021	20.8%	16.4%	16.7%
Age 35 To 39	397	3,261	3,658	19.4%	14.8%	15.2%
Age 40 To 44	288	2,721	3,009	14.1%	12.4%	12.5%
Age 45 To 49	165	2,127	2,292	8.1%	9.7%	9.5%
Age 50 To 54	121	1,674	1,795	5.9%	7.6%	7.5%
Age 55 To 59	87	1,583	1,670	4.2%	7.2%	7.0%
Age 60 To 64	46	1,024	1,070	2.2%	4.7%	4.5%
Age 65 To 69	11	501	512	0.5%	2.3%	2.1%
Age 70 And Over	11	377	388	0.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 2.1. Age Group Distribution of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2020

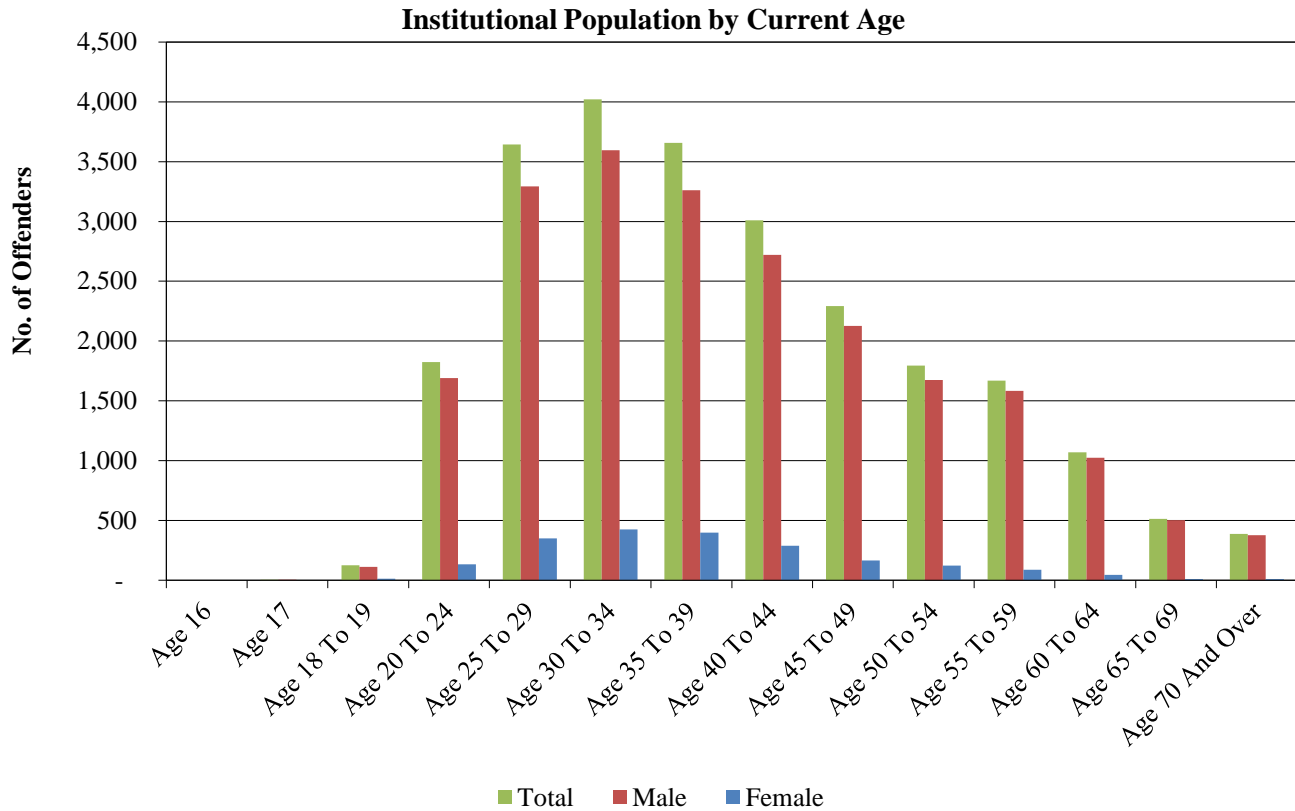


Table 2.4 reports the aging offender population (age 50 years and older) steadily increasing since FY2010; however, the rate of increase remains low at around 4% per year over the ten-year span. The aging male offenders make up 23.5% of the population in FY2020. While the numbers in the aging female population continue to increase, the average age remains consistently near 36 to 37 years from FY2010 to FY2020.

Table 2.4. Aging in the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, FY2010-20

Total	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Age 50 and Over	4,827	5,229	5,486	5,744	6,033	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,050	5,435
Total Population	30,754	31,028	31,409	31,889	32,273	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010
Percent of Aging Offenders	15.7%	16.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.7%	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%	22.6%
Average Age of Total Population	37.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.4

Female	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Age 50 and Over	255	275	312	338	378	369	384	358	323	276
Total Female Population	2,485	2,627	2,745	2,977	3,239	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700	2,048
Percent of Female Aging Offenders	10.3%	10.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.7%	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.0%	13.5%
Average Age of Female Population	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.8

Male	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Age 50 and Over	4,572	4,954	5,174	5,406	5,655	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,727	5,159
Total Male Population	28,269	28,401	28,664	28,912	29,034	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472	21,962
Percent of Male Aging Offenders	16.2%	17.4%	18.1%	18.7%	19.5%	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%	23.5%
Average Age of Male Population	37.4	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6

Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's health needs or skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory requirement states offenders admitted under a 120-day program are released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2020. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level is achieved by 70.9% percent of offenders and about 74% of offenders achieve a semi-skilled or greater vocational classification. Education levels are similar for male and females. However, women have higher levels of vocational readiness; about 60% of females are either 'skilled' or 'trained and skilled' whereas only about 44% of males obtain these classifications. A majority of the offender population (53.1 %) has no medical problems. Male and females utilize routine sick calls almost equally. Females are about 2 times more likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (5.4% vs. 3.3%, respectively). About eighty percent of offenders have no or mild mental health problems. Females require more mental health services. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is nearly two times that of males. See Table 2.5.

In May 2013, reclassification of custody levels reduced the number from five to three. An offender's custody level is still determined by length of sentence and institutional behavior. Offenders with a low risk assessments are assessed with Level I custody (minimum), if the time to release is less than six years. Offenders with low risk but with six to twelve years to release are assessed with Level II custody (medium) and offenders with more than twelve years to release are at level III (maximum).

Offenders assessed with a low custody level may have this assessment overridden for reasons of poor institutional adjustment, charges pending, and, in the case of sex offenders, failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP). The lowest percent of offenders are in Level III (high risk)

custody for both males and females. However, males are more evenly distributed among the custody levels, while over half of females are classified as Level I (low risk) custody (Table 2.6).

In 2003, DOC introduced the substance abuse screening instrument, Screening for Alcohol and Chemical Abuse (SACA). SACA classifies offenders on a scale from 1 to 5, where a score of “1” indicates no substance abuse or substance dependence while a “5” indicates a severe substance abuse or dependence problem. Most assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole). Most offenders (90%) require substance abuse education or treatment; the greatest proportion requires intermediate (six months) treatment (33.7%). This group accounts for 32.8% of male offenders and 42.5% of all female offenders (Table 2.7).

Table 2.5. Incarcerated Offenders’ Classification Levels on June 30, 2020

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total

Educational Attainment

HSD/HSE	1,378	15,218	16,596	68.4%	70.8%	70.9%
9-12th Grade	75	1,169	1,244	3.7%	5.5%	5.3%
6-8th Grade	237	1,878	2,115	11.8%	8.8%	9.0%
4-5th Grade	214	1,715	1,929	10.6%	8.0%	8.2%
0-3rd Grade*	112	1,420	1,532	5.6%	6.6%	6.5%
Unclassified	32	562	594			
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	615	4,019	4,634	30.5%	18.8%	19.8%
Skilled	634	5,314	5,948	31.4%	24.8%	25.4%
Semi-skilled	215	6,427	6,642	10.7%	30.0%	28.4%
Unskilled	471	3,937	4,408	23.4%	18.4%	18.8%
No Skills or Training	81	1,703	1,784	4.0%	8.0%	7.6%
Unclassified	32	562	594			
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Health Problems

No Medical Problems	1,068	11,361	12,429	53.0%	53.1%	53.1%
Routine Sick Calls	796	8,546	9,342	39.5%	39.9%	39.9%
Daily Nursing	42	747	789	2.1%	3.5%	3.4%
24-hour Nursing	108	706	814	5.4%	3.3%	3.5%
Residential Unit	2	40	42	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	32	562	594			
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	661	11,532	12,193	32.8%	53.9%	52.1%
Mild Impairment	597	6,025	6,622	29.6%	28.2%	28.3%
Clinic Care/Medication	732	3,513	4,245	36.3%	16.4%	18.1%
Serious Functional Impairment	26	313	339	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	17	17	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Unclassified	32	562	594			
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 2.6. Incarcerated Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2020

	Count			Percent**		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	1,433	8,633	10,066	54.8%	35.4%	37.3%
C-2	775	8,622	9,397	29.6%	35.3%	34.8%
C-3	408	7,150	7,558	15.6%	29.3%	28.0%
Unclassified	84	1,067	1,151			
Total	2,700	25,472	28,172	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2.7. Institutional Offenders by Substance Abuse Classification Assessment and Treatment Needs on June 30, 2020

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	53	2,710	2,763			
No Substance Abuse	200	2,427	2,627	10.0%	12.6%	12.4%
Slight-Requires SA education	146	2,794	2,940	7.3%	14.5%	13.8%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment**	418	6,032	6,450	21.0%	31.3%	30.4%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months) [†]	847	6,323	7,170	42.5%	32.8%	33.7%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month) [†]	384	1,676	2,060	19.2%	8.7%	9.7%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

**Treatment can be institutional or community

[†] Treatment is in institutional

3. Sentencing

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 3.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties of Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2020

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	2,805	18.6	12.4%
2	Jackson	2,046	17.7	9.0%
3	St. Louis Cnty	1,881	16.2	8.3%
4	Greene	1,151	12.6	5.1%
5	St. Charles	752	14.4	3.3%
6	Boone	642	13.7	2.8%
7	Buchanan	534	13.3	2.4%
8	Jefferson	513	12.8	2.3%
9	Clay	503	14.5	2.2%
10	St. Francois	444	14.3	2.0%
11	Jasper	403	12.6	1.8%
12	Cape Girardeau	349	12.0	1.5%
13	Lafayette	333	12.5	1.5%
14	Butler	307	10.5	1.4%
15	Taney	300	10.5	1.3%
16	Phelps	283	13.1	1.2%
17	Callaway	281	10.2	1.2%
18	Dunklin	273	9.5	1.2%
19	Platte	269	14.7	1.2%
20	Cole	261	15.8	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		14,330	15.2	63.3%
Total All Other Counties		8,319	11.3	36.7%
Total All Counties		22,649	13.7	100.0%

Females

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	108	14.0	5.4%
2	Greene	94	9.9	4.7%
3	St. Louis Cnty	93	12.3	4.7%
4	Jackson	82	14.2	4.1%
5	St. Charles	64	10.7	3.2%
6	Boone	59	11.7	3.0%
7	Jefferson	59	9.5	3.0%
8	St. Francois	49	13.2	2.5%
9	Lafayette	48	10.1	2.4%
10	Lawrence	40	10.4	2.0%
11	Butler	38	8.7	1.9%
12	Dunklin	37	7.8	1.9%
13	Jasper	36	11.7	1.8%
14	Laclede	36	9.3	1.8%
15	Scott	36	6.7	1.8%
16	Callaway	34	8.0	1.7%
17	Pulaski	34	9.9	1.7%
18	Taney	34	8.8	1.7%
19	Christian	33	8.5	1.7%
20	Buchanan	32	9.3	1.6%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,046	10.8	52.7%
Total All Other Counties		940	8.7	47.3%
Total All Counties		1,986	9.8	100.0%

Males

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence* (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	2,697	18.8	13.1%
2	Jackson	1,964	17.8	9.5%
3	St. Louis Cnty	1,788	16.4	8.7%
4	Greene	1,057	12.8	5.1%
5	St. Charles	688	14.7	3.3%
6	Boone	583	13.9	2.8%
7	Buchanan	502	13.6	2.4%
8	Clay	471	14.7	2.3%
9	Jefferson	454	13.3	2.2%
10	St. Francois	395	14.5	1.9%
11	Jasper	367	12.6	1.8%
12	Cape Girardeau	325	12.5	1.6%
13	Lafayette	285	13.0	1.4%
14	Butler	269	10.8	1.3%
15	Taney	266	10.7	1.3%
16	Platte	258	14.7	1.2%
17	Phelps	253	13.6	1.2%
18	Cole	249	16.0	1.2%
19	Callaway	247	10.6	1.2%
20	Dunklin	236	9.8	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		13,354	15.5	64.6%
Total All Other Counties		7,309	11.6	35.4%
Total All Counties		20,663	14.1	100.0%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 3.2. Incarcerations by Sentencing County, June 30, 2020 (excludes out-of-state)

County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
Andrew	27	12.3	0.12%	Macon	38	13.3	0.17%
Atchison	8	10.5	0.04%	Madison	36	12.6	0.16%
Audrain	158	12.5	0.70%	Maries	28	11.8	0.12%
Barry	132	10.4	0.59%	Marion	146	12.8	0.65%
Barton	26	9.8	0.12%	Mcdonald	77	13.4	0.34%
Bates	62	10.7	0.28%	Mercer	19	14.8	0.08%
Benton	53	12.2	0.24%	Miller	99	11.5	0.44%
Bollinger	38	10.9	0.17%	Mississippi	112	11.3	0.50%
Boone	642	13.9	2.85%	Moniteau	41	9.9	0.18%
Buchanan	534	13.6	2.37%	Monroe	33	15.3	0.15%
Butler	307	10.8	1.36%	Montgomery	102	13.4	0.45%
Caldwell	41	10.8	0.18%	Morgan	137	10.7	0.61%
Callaway	281	10.6	1.25%	New Madrid	153	13.5	0.68%
Camden	165	11.8	0.73%	Newton	96	11.3	0.43%
Cape Girardeau	349	12.5	1.55%	Nodaway	47	10.6	0.21%
Carroll	47	12.7	0.21%	Oregon	23	11.6	0.10%
Carter	6	10.6	0.03%	Osage	17	12.2	0.08%
Cass	196	12.8	0.87%	Ozark	34	11.3	0.15%
Cedar	56	14.0	0.25%	Pemiscot	100	12.1	0.44%
Chariton	30	17.3	0.13%	Perry	63	10.4	0.28%
Christian	214	12.7	0.95%	Pettis	241	11.1	1.07%
Clark	26	8.4	0.12%	Phelps	283	13.6	1.26%
Clay	503	14.7	2.23%	Pike	82	10.1	0.36%
Clinton	57	11.4	0.25%	Platte	269	14.7	1.19%
Cole	261	16.0	1.16%	Polk	145	9.3	0.64%
Cooper	102	10.9	0.45%	Pulaski	229	12.9	1.02%
Crawford	170	12.1	0.76%	Putnam	13	7.4	0.06%
Dade	22	11.1	0.10%	Ralls	37	13.5	0.16%
Dallas	66	10.1	0.29%	Randolph	168	13.2	0.75%
Daviess	56	12.2	0.25%	Ray	101	10.9	0.45%
Dekalb	69	15.4	0.31%	Reynolds	26	10.0	0.12%
Dent	101	12.5	0.45%	Ripley	58	9.1	0.26%
Douglas	52	10.1	0.23%	Saline	186	13.5	0.83%
Dunklin	273	9.8	1.21%	Schuyler	6	13.0	0.03%
Franklin	244	10.7	1.08%	Scotland	9	8.4	0.04%
Gasconade	25	13.5	0.11%	Scott	260	10.4	1.15%
Gentry	19	10.9	0.08%	Shannon	21	8.1	0.09%
Greene	1151	12.8	5.11%	Shelby	20	11.8	0.09%
Grundy	41	10.6	0.18%	St. Charles	752	14.7	3.34%
Harrison	42	11.9	0.19%	St. Clair	69	11.8	0.31%
Henry	147	10.9	0.65%	St. Francois	444	14.5	1.97%
Hickory	46	8.7	0.20%	St. Louis City	2,805	18.8	12.46%
Holt	17	11.7	0.08%	St. Louis Cnty	1,881	16.4	8.36%
Howard	25	11.1	0.11%	Ste. Genevieve	78	14.8	0.35%
Howell	94	9.9	0.42%	Stoddard	163	9.8	0.72%
Iron	53	15.5	0.24%	Stone	109	11.4	0.48%
Jackson	2046	17.8	9.09%	Sullivan	20	11.6	0.09%
Jasper	403	12.6	1.79%	Taney	300	10.7	1.33%
Jefferson	513	13.3	2.28%	Texas	140	12.0	0.62%
Johnson	166	13.5	0.74%	Vernon	119	8.4	0.53%
Knox	8	16.0	0.04%	Warren	248	12.3	1.10%
Laclede	221	11.4	0.98%	Washington	185	14.2	0.82%
Lafayette	333	13.0	1.48%	Wayne	78	11.6	0.35%
Lawrence	241	9.8	1.07%	Webster	131	10.5	0.58%
Lewis	11	15.7	0.05%	Worth	4	7.0	0.02%
Lincoln	174	12.2	0.77%	Wright	106	8.0	0.47%
Linn	54	10.5	0.24%	Total All Counties	22,513	13.8	100.0%
Livingston	122	12.5	0.54%				

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious crime charged to an incarcerated offender determines his/her offense group classification. The frequency of an offense group varies by gender. Among male offenders incarcerated at the end of FY2020, the greatest numbers are sentenced for violent offenses (43.6 %) followed by sex and child abuse offenses (20.3 %). The most common offenses for females are drug offenses (34.4 %) followed by violent offenses (32.8%) See Table 3.3. Average sentences are longer for males than females in all offense categories with an overall average of 3.8 years longer for men than women (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3. Incarcerations by Offense Group, June 30, 2020

Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	671	9,570	10,241	32.8%	43.6%	42.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	151	4,469	4,620	7.4%	20.3%	19.2%
Nonviolent	481	4,192	4,673	23.5%	19.1%	19.5%
Drug	705	3,207	3,912	34.4%	14.6%	16.3%
DWI	40	524	564	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.4. Average Sentences by Offense Group for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2020

Offense Group*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
Violent	13.6	15.9	15.7
Sex and Child Abuse	11.5	16.6	16.4
Nonviolent	6.8	8.1	8.0
Drug	7.2	8.7	8.4
DWI	6.8	7.1	7.1
Total	9.5	13.3	13.0

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

The data on felony classes in Tables 3.5 and 3.6 reflect the changes on January 1, 2017 to Missouri's criminal code. The revised criminal code has the addition of a class E felony. This new code also introduces a new class C and reclassified class C and D felonies to class D and E respectively.

The data are a mixture of old and new code classifications. More offenders, both male and female, are sentenced with class C felonies (21.1% of males; 31.8% of females). Almost half of all males are charged with class A or B felonies. Males have nearly double the percent of class A felonies as females (22.1% vs 14.7% respectively). Males also have a lengthier average sentence for all felony classes than females with the greater differences observable in class A, B, and unclassified felonies (Table 3.6). For all offenders serving life sentences, nearly 40% are without parole. This percentage is the same for both sexes (Table 3.7). For life sentences by racial/ethnic groups, 16.3% of white and 21% of black offenders have sentences without parole (Table 3.8).

Table 3.5. Incarceration by Felony Class, June 30, 2020

Felony Class	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	302	4,855	5,157	14.7%	22.1%	21.5%
B	414	4,679	5,093	20.2%	21.3%	21.2%
C	651	4,635	5,286	31.8%	21.1%	22.0%
D	468	2,601	3,069	22.9%	11.8%	12.8%
E	74	764	838	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Interstate	-	28	28	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	139	4,400	4,539	6.8%	20.0%	18.9%
Total	2,048	21,962	24,010	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3.6. Average Sentence by Felony Class for Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2020

Felony Class*	Average Sentence (yrs)		
	Female	Male	Total
A	18.1	20.7	20.5
B	11.0	13.1	12.9
C	7.6	9.2	9.0
D	5.3	6.3	6.1
E	4.6	4.9	4.8
Interstate	-	-	-
Unclassified	12.3	15.3	15.2
Total	9.7	13.6	13.3

*The revised criminal code, introduced on January 1, 2017, began a new class C felony and a new class E felony. Former class C and D felonies were reclassified as class D and E felonies.

Table 3.7. Life Sentences by Gender, June 30, 2020.

	Female	Male	Total
Life without Parole **	40	1,061	1,101
Life with Parole	73	1,713	1,786
Total	113	2,774	2,887

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Table 3.8. Life Sentences by Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2020.

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Am.	White	Total
Life without Parole**	3	606	13	8	471	1,101
Life with Parole	3	875	39	5	864	1,786
Total	6	1,481	52	13	1,335	2,887

** Life without Parole includes offenders sentenced to 50-year incarceration for Capital Murder.

Top Twenty Offenses

The next five tables contain data on the top twenty offenses in the incarcerated population. The top twenty offenses account for 64.1% of the most serious crimes committed by offenders when tallied on June 30, 2020 (Table 3.9). Robbery 1st Degree ranks first at 8.9% of all offenses. The top twenty female offenses contain 64.6% of all female offenders with the two most numerous offenses being drug related (Table 3.10). Males exhibit a wider range of offenses (than females) with only 64.1% of offenders accounted for in the top twenty offenses (Table 3.11). The top twenty offenses among male offenders contain more personal assault offenses compared with female offenders. Top twenty offenses are similar among racial/ethnic groups; however, disparities exist in the frequency of offenses (Tables 3.12 and 3.13). Drug offenses occur more frequently in the white and other races/ethnicities incarcerated population while robbery and homicide offenses rank higher among the black incarcerated population.

Table 3.9. Top Twenty Offenses for Total Incarcerated Population, June 30, 2020.

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,825	18.6	8.9%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,261	22.7	6.1%
3	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	1,131	7.5	5.5%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	925	11.7	4.5%
5	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	924	26.5	4.5%
6	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	901	5.5	4.4%
7	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	706	19.9	3.4%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	607	9.1	3.0%
9	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	600	18.8	2.9%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	591	12.3	2.9%
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	538	13.5	2.6%
12	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	484	13.6	2.4%
13	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	403	18.9	2.0%
14	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	357	14.0	1.7%
15	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	336	8.5	1.6%
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	335	8.2	1.6%
17	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	307	6.2	1.5%
18	570.090-001	FORGERY	301	7.4	1.5%
19	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	293	12.0	1.4%
20	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	269	10.5	1.3%
Total Top 20 Offenses			13,196	14.5	64.1%
Total All Other Offenses			7,380	11	35.9%
Total All Offenses			20,576	13.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.10. Top Twenty Offenses for Female Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2020

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	232	6.5	11.7%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	228	4.8	11.5%
3	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	125	20.7	6.3%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	109	11.1	5.5%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	86	7.3	4.3%
6	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	59	8.6	3.0%
7	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	52	24.9	2.6%
8	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	50	14.2	2.5%
9	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	44	17.2	2.2%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	44	10.6	2.2%
11	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	33	7.8	1.7%
12	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	29	5.6	1.5%
13	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	26	5.5	1.3%
14	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	26	9.5	1.3%
15	565.024-001	INVOL MANS�ATER-1ST DEG	25	10.2	1.3%
16	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	25	5.2	1.3%
17	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	25	9.7	1.3%
18	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	23	10.7	1.2%
19	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANS�AUGHTER	21	15.7	1.1%
20	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	21	6.2	1.1%
Total Top 20 Female Offenses			1,283	10.1	64.6%
Total All Other Female Offenses			703	9.4	35.4%
Total All Female Offenses			1,986	9.8	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.11. Top Twenty Offenses for Male Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2020

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,775	18.7	9.5%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,136	22.9	6.1%
3	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	899	7.7	4.8%
4	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	872	26.5	4.7%
5	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	816	11.7	4.4%
6	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	673	5.7	3.6%
7	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	662	20.1	3.6%
8	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	591	18.9	3.2%
9	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	574	9.1	3.1%
10	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	547	12.5	2.9%
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	512	13.8	2.8%
12	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	474	13.6	2.5%
13	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	399	18.9	2.1%
14	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	334	14.2	1.8%
15	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	325	8.2	1.7%
16	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	282	6.3	1.5%
17	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	277	8.4	1.5%
18	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	273	12.1	1.5%
19	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	252	10.8	1.4%
20	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	240	6.2	1.3%
Total Top 20 Male Offenses			11,913	15.1	64.1%
Total All Other Male Offenses			6,677	11.6	35.9%
Total All Male Offenses			18,590	13.8	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.12. Top Twenty Offenses for White, Hispanic, Native American & Asian Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2020

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	938	7.2	6.3%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	806	5.4	5.5%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	696	11.6	4.7%
4	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	478	23.2	3.2%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	476	9.1	3.2%
6	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	464	19.0	3.1%
7	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	436	18.6	2.9%
8	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	429	13.5	2.9%
9	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	409	27.2	2.8%
10	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	351	12.5	2.4%
11	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	333	18.9	2.3%
12	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	300	19.3	2.0%
13	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	278	8.4	1.9%
14	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	271	6.3	1.8%
15	570.090-001	FORGERY	265	7.2	1.8%
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	262	8.1	1.8%
17	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	260	12.6	1.8%
18	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	209	7.4	1.4%
19	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	193	6.2	1.3%
20	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	192	13.2	1.3%
Total Top 20 Non-Black Offenses			8,046	12.6	54.4%
Total All Other Non-Black Offenses			6,738	11.6	45.6%
Total All Non-Black Offenses			14,784	12.2	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.13. Top Twenty Offenses for Black Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2020

Rank	Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Ave. Sent. (yrs)	Total
1	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	1,389	18.6	17.7%
2	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	783	22.4	10.0%
3	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	515	25.9	6.6%
4	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	406	20.3	5.2%
5	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	331	12.1	4.2%
6	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	229	11.8	2.9%
7	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	193	9.2	2.5%
8	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	188	11.7	2.4%
9	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	187	15.4	2.4%
10	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	165	14.8	2.1%
11	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	136	18.3	1.7%
12	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	131	9.0	1.7%
13	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	95	6.0	1.2%
14	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	92	19.3	1.2%
15	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	90	24.6	1.1%
16	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	87	11.4	1.1%
17	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	81	14.9	1.0%
18	565.072-001	DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	77	18.8	1.0%
19	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	75	18.1	1.0%
20	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	73	8.5	0.9%
Total Top 20 Black Offenses			5,323	17.8	68.0%
Total All Other Black Offenses			2,509	14.4	32.0%
Total All Black Offenses			7,832	16.7	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

Table 3.14. Incarcerated Offenders Serving Life Sentences, FY2010 to FY2020

	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Life without Parole	1,041	1,062	1,088	1,111	1,138	1,149	1,161	1,167	1,180	1,101
Life with Parole	1,680	1,698	1,711	1,720	1,732	1,742	1,749	1,735	1,739	1,786
Total	2,721	2,760	2,799	2,831	2,870	2,891	2,910	2,902	2,919	2,887

Dangerous Felony Offenses

The percent of incarcerated offenders with dangerous felony classification reveals an increase from FY2010 to FY2020 (Table 3.15). Robbery 1st degree remains the most frequent charge among dangerous felonies. It is important to note that Murder 1st degree is not classified as a dangerous felony but instead is a separate offense with a penalty of capital punishment or life without parole (Chapter 10.).

The number of offenders with life sentences rises steadily from FY2010 to FY2019 but a inconsequential decrease occurs in FY2020 (Table 3.14). However, their percentage of the total incarcerated population hovers around 9%.

Table 3.15. Offenders Serving 85% of Sentence, on June 30th of Years 2010 to 2020

RsMO	Offense Description	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEG-VEHICULAR/INTOX	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGR VEHICULAR-INTOXICATED	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	3	4
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	1,460	1,533	1,556	1,612	1,627	1,673	1,712	1,733	1,761
565.021	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	6	15	29	49	77	104	115	126	159
566.030	ATM FORC RAPE-WEP/INJ->1/VIC<12	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	6
566.030	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE RAPE	8	9	10	13	13	14	15	15	13
566.030	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	43	48	56	58	56	51	52	50	48
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE	113	107	104	98	95	90	88	81	79
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSION	122	138	155	175	186	190	188	186	181
566.030	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W/WEAPON	86	84	75	72	74	70	63	63	57
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	3	16	26	37	54
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - AG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - VI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGREE - WA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
566.030	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	9
566.032	ATMP STAT RAPE-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC <12	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	5	3
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	39	47	44	47	53	52	58	69	70
566.032	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	41	52	66	71	76	84	90	99	103
566.032	STATUTORY RAPE OR ATTEMPTED STATUTORY RA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
566.060	ATM FORC SOD-WEP/INJ->1PER/VIC<12	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
566.060	ATTEMPT FORCIBLE SODOMY	3	3	5	5	6	5	6	7	7
566.060	FORC SODOMY-W WPN OR INJ	36	35	32	31	27	25	26	24	22
566.060	FORC SODOMY-WEP/INJ->1 PER/VIC<12	20	21	23	26	28	27	27	27	27
566.060	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	69	75	82	91	96	96	102	98	97
566.060	SODOMY	39	35	35	35	32	30	28	26	25
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	4	15	24	37	56
566.060	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED, 1ST DEGREE - SERIOU	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3
566.062	ATMP STAT SOD-1ST-INJ/WEP-VIC<12	1	2	-	1	1	1	4	4	5
566.062	ATMPT STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS<14	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	3
566.062	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	161	178	184	191	191	192	192	194	182
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	209	262	323	372	437	500	538	562	574
566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTORY SODOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30
569.020	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	2,068	2,128	2,121	2,154	2,145	2,109	2,047	1,948	1,814
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	379	361	356	349	344	336	343	341	325
565.050	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - SERIOUS	617	636	668	665	675	680	695	678	673
565.052	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE - SPECIAL VICTIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	26
565.072	DOM ASLT-1ST DEG-PERS DV OFNDR	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
565.072	DOM ASSLT 1ST DEG SER INJ	66	75	85	90	99	113	123	132	142
565.072	DOMESTIC ASLT-1ST DEG-PRIOR	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	5	4
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 1ST DEGREE - SERIOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-1ST DEG-PERSISTENT	-	2	3	3	4	6	5	4	3
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT 1ST DEGREE	78	81	86	85	92	92	98	101	114
565.072	DOMESTIC ASSLT-1ST DEG-PREV OFNS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
565.081	ASLT/ATMPT EMRGNCY/P&P PERSN-1ST	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
565.081	ASSLT/ATMPT ON L/E, ETC.-1ST DEG	51	61	61	69	76	100	106	116	112
577.012	BAC - HABITUAL OFFENDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Dangerous Felons Incarcerated		5,935	6,209	6,375	6,582	6,746	6,905	7,018	7,045	7,081
Total Population Incarcerated		31,057	31,435	31,905	32,273	32,837	32,785	31,697	28,246	24,027
Percent of Total Population Who Are Dangerous Felons		19.1%	19.8%	20.0%	20.4%	20.5%	21.1%	22.1%	24.9%	29.5%

4. Comparison with the Institutional Population of June 30, 2015

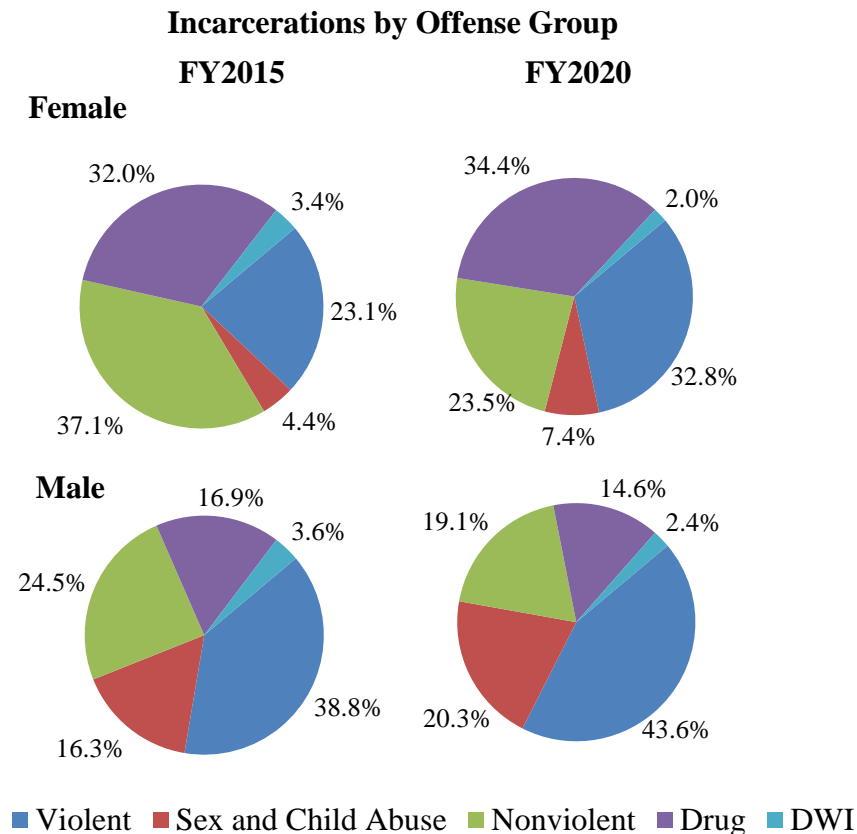
Offense Groups

From FY2015 to FY2020, the female incarcerated population decreased by 36.8% while the male population decreased by 24.4% (Table 4.1). The only increase in offense groups, for females, occurs in sex and child abuse-related offenses (4.9% increase) which represent 7.3% of all offenses among the female population in FY2020. For males, there are no increases among offense groups, but the smallest decrease is also in sex and child abuse-related offenses (5.6% decrease). Male offenders are more likely than females to be sentenced for violent and sex and child abuse offenses (Fig. 4.1). Both male and female offenders have a decrease in number and percent of DWI (driving while intoxicated) and nonviolent offenses when comparing FY2015 to FY2020.

Table 4.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group, FY2015 and FY2020 Cohort

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	748	11,254	12,002	671	9,570	10,241	-10.3%	-15.0%	-14.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	144	4,734	4,878	151	4,469	4,620	4.9%	-5.6%	-5.3%
Nonviolent	1,201	7,111	8,312	481	4,192	4,673	-60.0%	-41.0%	-43.8%
Drug	1,036	4,896	5,932	705	3,207	3,912	-31.9%	-34.5%	-34.1%
DWI	110	1,039	1,149	40	524	564	-63.6%	-49.6%	-50.9%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	2,048	21,962	24,010	-36.8%	-24.4%	-25.6%

Figure 4.1. Percent of Offenses in each Offense Group for Male and Female Offenders on June 30, 2015 and 2020



Average Sentences

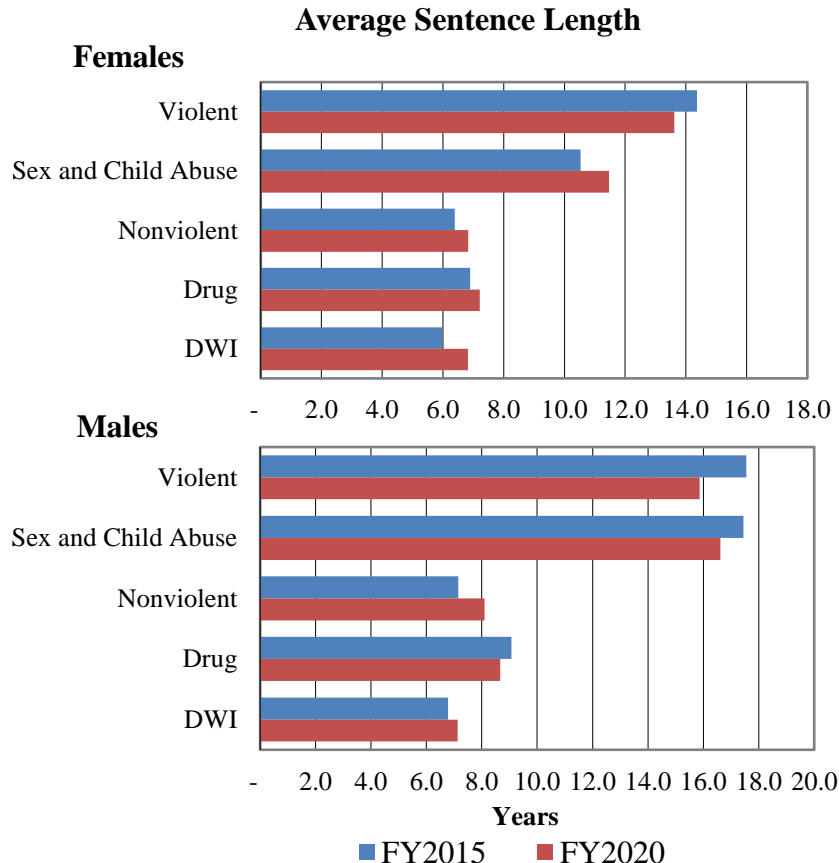
The average aggregate sentence length for all incarcerated offenders has a total change of 1.9% from FY2015 to FY2020; average sentence length for females increases 11.3% while the average sentence length for males increases 0.8% (Table 4.2). The largest percentage increase in average sentence length for females is for DWI and for males the largest increase is for nonviolent offenses. For offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2020, female offenders are serving an average sentence of 9.5 years while male offenders are serving an average sentence of 13.3 years.

Table 4.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years) of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2015 Compared with the FY2020

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	14.4	17.5	17.3	13.6	15.9	15.7	-5.2%	-9.6%	-9.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	10.5	17.4	17.2	11.5	16.6	16.4	9.0%	-4.8%	-4.6%
Nonviolent	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	8.1	8.0	6.9%	13.3%	13.2%
Drug	6.9	9.1	8.7	7.2	8.7	8.4	4.6%	-4.5%	-3.3%
DWI	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.1	14.3%	5.0%	5.9%
Total	8.6	13.2	12.7	9.5	13.3	13.0	11.3%	0.8%	1.9%

Life sentences are computed as 30 years.

Figure 4.2. Average Sentence Length (in years) by Offense Group and Gender for the FY2015 and FY2020



Violent and Nonviolent Composition

Overall, the percentage in the violent and sex offense group changes from FY2015 to FY2020 with both males and females showing an increase in the percentage of violent and sex offenses (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Populations, FY2015 and FY2020

Female

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	892	27.5%	822	40.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,347	72.5%	1,226	59.9%
Total	3,239	100.0%	2,048	100.0%

Male

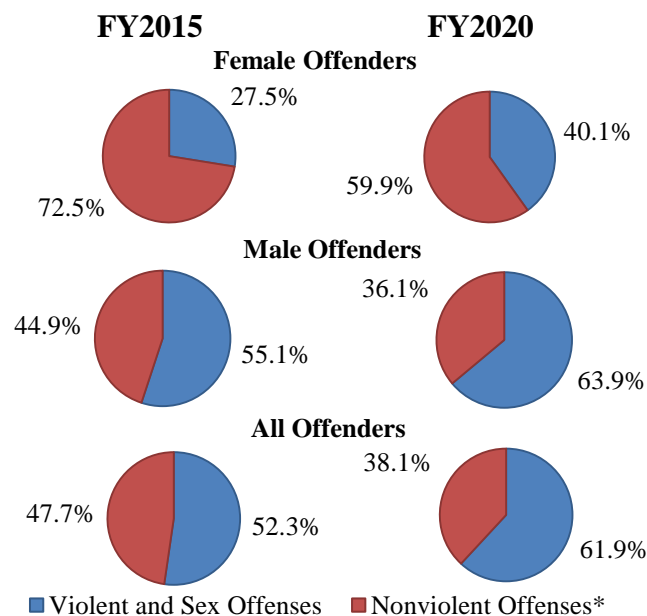
Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	15,988	55.1%	14,039	63.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	13,046	44.9%	7,923	36.1%
Total	29,034	100.0%	21,962	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	16,880	52.3%	14,861	61.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	15,393	47.7%	9,149	38.1%
Total	32,273	100.0%	24,010	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

Figure 4.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Incarcerated Offenders, FY2015 and FY2020



Disparities in Race/Ethnicity and Gender Composition

While overall the incarcerated population decreases 25.6% from FY2015 to FY2020, the percent change, by subgroups, varies widely dependent on race/ethnicity and gender (Table 4.4). While most groups see decreases over the five-year period, Asian males and Unknown males see increases (11.1% and 33.3%, respectively). The largest decreases are seen in the female population, although Hispanic female incarceration decreases the least at 3.6% during the five-year period. Overall, the white incarcerated population decreases 25.7% while the black incarcerated population decreases 26.1%.

Table 4.4. Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015 to FY2020

Race/Ethnicity	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	14	45	59	7	50	57	-50.0%	11.1%	-3.4%
Black	538	10,875	11,413	322	8,111	8,433	-40.1%	-25.4%	-26.1%
Hispanic	83	544	627	80	436	516	-3.6%	-19.9%	-17.7%
Native American	29	87	116	18	66	84	-37.9%	-24.1%	-27.6%
Unknown	1	24	25	-	32	32	-100.0%	33.3%	28.0%
White	2,574	17,459	20,033	1,621	13,267	14,888	-37.0%	-24.0%	-25.7%
Total	3,239	29,034	32,273	2,048	21,962	24,010	-36.8%	-24.4%	-25.6%

5. Admissions to Prisons

Several metrics are used to calculate admittance to an adult institution. “Admissions” is calculated by how many times the event occurs. It refers to all offenders admitted to prison; if an offender returns multiple times within the fiscal year he/she are counted each time as another admittance. Meanwhile, “number of offenders” refers to only the number of persons admitted to prison, some of which may leave and return but all are only counted once. As a result, the number of “admissions” will always be greater than or equal to the “number of offenders” when calculating admittance.

The term “new admissions” refers to the first admission of an offender for his/her sentence. “Return from supervision” is an offender’s subsequent return(s) to incarceration for the same sentence; another term use for this offender is a “violation.”

Admissions Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2020 show a 16.4% decrease from the previous year. Both new admissions and return admissions show a decrease from the prior year, (Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.1). Table 5.2 includes these admissions broken down between new court commitments, probation revocations, and parole returns.

The comparison of FY2010-2015 data with FY2015-2020 shows a steep increase in the decline in all admission to incarceration. All new admissions are decreasing more than earlier years, especially 120-day and long term drug programs. While returns from supervision increased (1.6%) from FY2010-2015, they decreased (-5.0%) from FY 2015-2020. (See Table 5.3.)

Table 5.1. Admissions to Prisons, FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Admission	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Admissions	9,750	9,475	9,692	9,958	10,332	9,865	9,730	9,895	9,490	8,372	6,407
New Prison Sentences	5,806	5,600	5,612	5,621	5,829	5,440	5,229	5,313	5,071	4,838	3,881
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,944	3,875	4,080	4,337	4,503	4,425	4,501	4,582	4,419	3,534	2,526
Returns from Supervision	8,924	9,399	9,338	9,337	9,736	9,679	9,255	9,355	9,313	8,241	7,489
Law Violations	3,700	3,876	3,992	4,203	4,316	4,216	4,262	4,104	4,014	3,385	3,172
Technical Violations	5,224	5,523	5,346	5,134	5,420	5,463	4,993	5,251	5,299	4,856	4,317
All Admissions	18,674	18,874	19,030	19,295	20,068	19,544	18,985	19,250	18,803	16,613	13,896
Percent Change		1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.6%	-16.4%

Fig. 5.1. Admissions to Institutions, FY2010 to FY2020

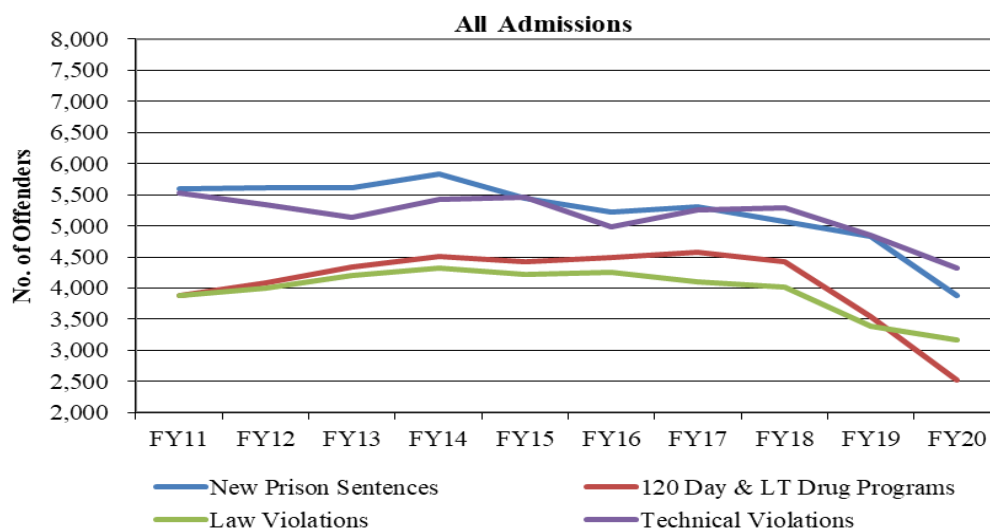


Table 5.2. Admissions Status, FY2010-FY2020

Admission Status	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Total											
New Court Commitments	9750	9475	9692	9958	10332	9865	9730	9895	9490	8372	6407
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	1276	1270	1344	1299	1340	1378	1474	1472	1431	1210	963
Technical Viol.	2189	2144	2321	2246	2376	2357	2508	2525	2554	2188	1752
Subtotal	310	380	423	427	487	535	552	645	584	568	439
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	3594	3797	3596	3509	3658	3623	3107	3228	3251	3057	2858
Technical Viol.	6391	6871	6614	6621	6879	6799	6227	6322	6260	5629	5393
Subtotal	16867	16996	17034	17163	17670	17094	16464	16557	16263	14355	12206
All Admissions	18674	18874	19030	19295	20068	19544	18985	19250	18803	16613	13896
Percent Change		1.1%	0.8%	1.4%	4.0%	-2.6%	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.6%	-16.4%

Female

New Court Commitments	1497	1498	1573	1705	1911	1915	1969	2048	1956	1690	1251
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	84	109	118	115	129	137	143	175	129	143	105
Technical Viol.	226	271	305	312	358	398	409	470	455	425	334
Subtotal	310	380	423	427	487	535	552	645	584	568	439
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	260	275	285	355	352	386	377	333	370	281	239
Technical Viol.	472	569	504	484	545	587	523	589	661	588	506
Subtotal	732	844	789	839	897	973	900	922	1031	869	745
All Admissions	2539	2722	2785	2971	3295	3423	3421	3615	3571	3127	2435
Percent Change		7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%	-1.2%	-12.4%	-22.1%

Male

New Court Commitments	8253	7977	8119	8253	8421	7950	7761	7847	7534	6682	5156
Probation Revocations*											
Law Violations	771	712	790	750	807	718	768	758	797	696	560
Technical Viol.	1192	1161	1226	1184	1211	1241	1331	1297	1302	1067	858
Subtotal	1963	1873	2016	1934	2018	1959	2099	2055	2099	1763	1418
Parole Returns											
Law Violations	2585	2780	2799	2983	3028	2975	2974	2838	2718	2265	2268
Technical Viol.	3334	3522	3311	3154	3306	3237	2730	2895	2881	2776	2619
Subtotal	5919	6302	6110	6137	6334	6212	5704	5733	5599	5041	4887
All Admissions	16135	16152	16245	16324	16773	16121	15564	15635	15232	13486	11461
Percent Change		0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%	-2.6%	-11.5%	-15.0%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120 day program returns)

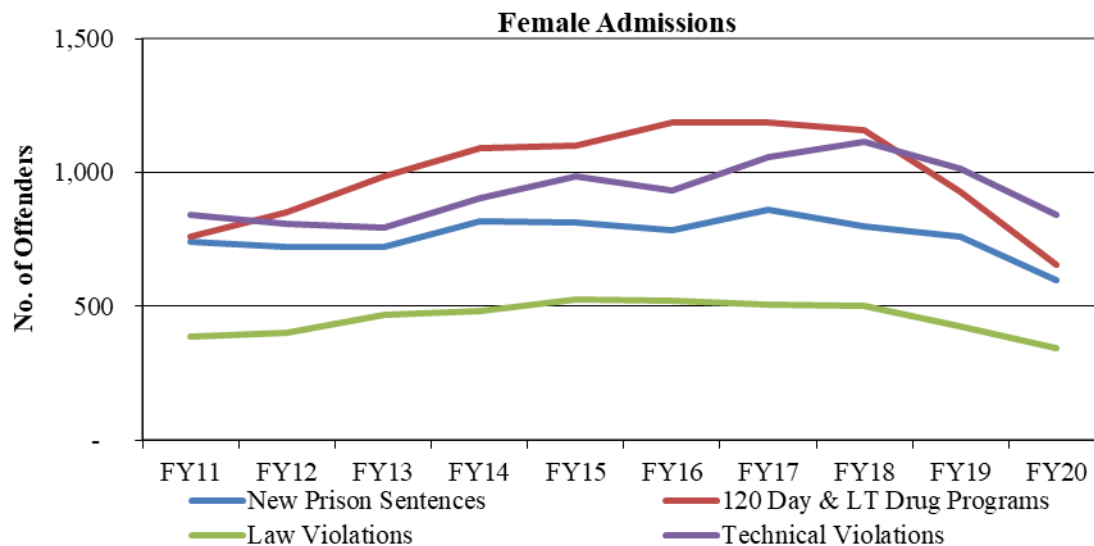
Table 5.3. Percent Change in Total Institutional Admissions, FY2010-FY2015 Compared with FY2015-FY2020

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY10-FY15	FY15-FY20
New Admissions	0.2%	-8.3%
New Prison Sentences	-1.3%	-6.5%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	2.3%	-10.6%
Returns from Supervision	1.6%	-5.0%
Law Violations	2.6%	-5.5%
Technical violations	0.9%	-4.6%
All Admissions	0.9%	-6.6%

After a nearly 6% increase in female admissions from FY2016 to FY2017, and a slight decrease in FY2018, FY2019 and FY2020 have large decreases in admissions of 12.4% and 22.1%, respectively; the decline in the number of new admissions is responsible for this decreasing trend (Table 5.4). Female admissions to prisons show a cumulative annual decrease at 6.6% in the last five years compared with an average annual 6.2% increase from FY2010-2015 (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4. Female Admissions to Prisons, New and Returns, FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Admission	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Admissions	1,497	1,498	1,573	1,705	1,911	1,915	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251
New Prison Sentences	697	739	721	721	820	814	784	860	799	761	597
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	800	759	852	984	1,091	1,101	1,185	1,188	1,157	929	654
Returns from Supervision	1,042	1,224	1,212	1,266	1,384	1,508	1,452	1,567	1,615	1,437	1,184
Law Violations	344	384	403	470	481	523	520	508	499	424	344
Technical Violations	698	840	809	796	903	985	932	1,059	1,116	1,013	840
All Admissions	2,539	2,722	2,785	2,971	3,295	3,423	3,421	3,615	3,571	3,127	2,435
Percent Change		7.2%	2.3%	6.7%	10.9%	3.9%	-0.1%	5.7%	-1.2%	-12.4%	-22.1%

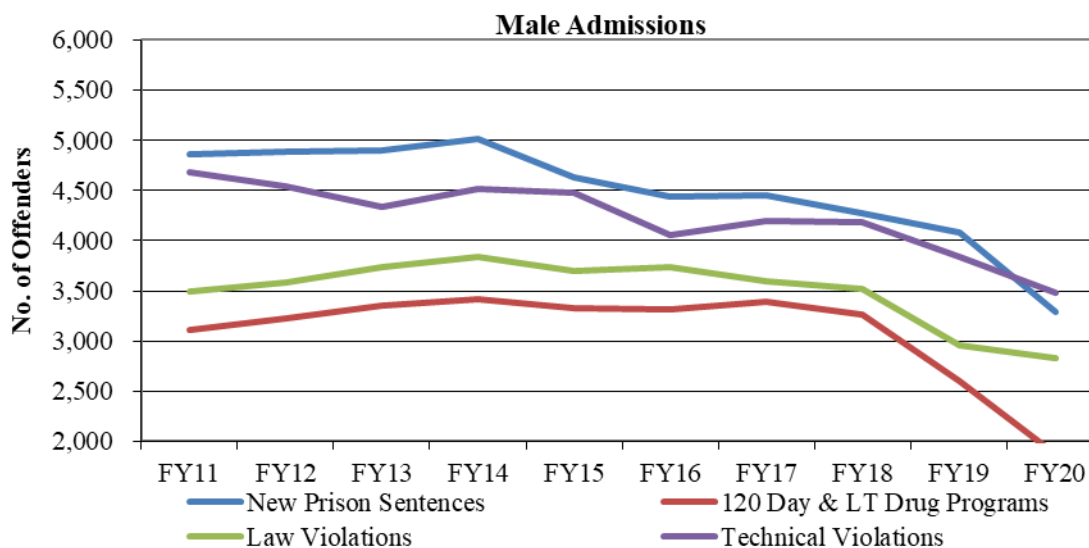
Figure 5.2. Ten-year Trends in Female Admissions Types, FY2010 to FY2020**Table 5.5. Percent Change in Female Admissions, FY2010-FY2015 Compared with FY2015-FY2020**

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY10-FY15	FY15-FY20
New Admissions	5.0%	-8.2%
New Prison Sentences	3.2%	-6.0%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	6.6%	-9.9%
Returns from Supervision	7.7%	-4.7%
Law Violations	8.7%	-8.0%
Technical violations	7.1%	-3.1%
All Admissions	6.2%	-6.6%

Total male admissions increase from the previous year (0.5%) (Table 5.6). In FY2019, 120 Day & LT Drug Programs and technical violation returns show an increase of (2.3% and 5% respectively). Annual average percent of cumulative change in male admissions for FY2014-19 declines 0.8% compared with the annual change of -2.4% for FY2009-14 (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6. Male Admission to Institutions from FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Admission	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Admissions	8,253	7,977	8,119	8,253	8,421	7,950	7,761	7,847	7,534	6,682	5,156
New Prison Sentences	5,109	4,861	4,891	4,900	5,009	4,626	4,445	4,453	4,272	4,077	3,284
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	3,144	3,116	3,228	3,353	3,412	3,324	3,316	3,394	3,262	2,605	1,872
Returns from Supervision	7,882	8,175	8,126	8,071	8,352	8,171	7,803	7,788	7,698	6,804	6,305
Law Violations	3,356	3,492	3,589	3,733	3,835	3,693	3,742	3,596	3,515	2,961	2,828
Technical Violations	4,526	4,683	4,537	4,338	4,517	4,478	4,061	4,192	4,183	3,843	3,477
All Admissions	16,135	16,152	16,245	16,324	16,773	16,121	15,564	15,635	15,232	13,486	11,461
Percent Change		0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	-3.9%	-3.5%	0.5%	-2.6%	-11.5%	-15.0%

Figure 5.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Admissions Types, FY2010 to FY2020**Table 5.7. Percent Change in Male Admissions, FY2010-FY2015 Compared with FY2015-FY2020**

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY10-FY15	FY15-FY20
New Admissions	-0.3%	-0.7%
New Prison Sentences	-2.0%	-6.6%
120 Day & LT Drug Programs	1.1%	-10.8%
Returns from Supervision	0.7%	-5.1%
Law Violations	1.9%	-5.2%
Technical violations	-0.2%	-4.9%
All Admissions	0.2%	-2.8%

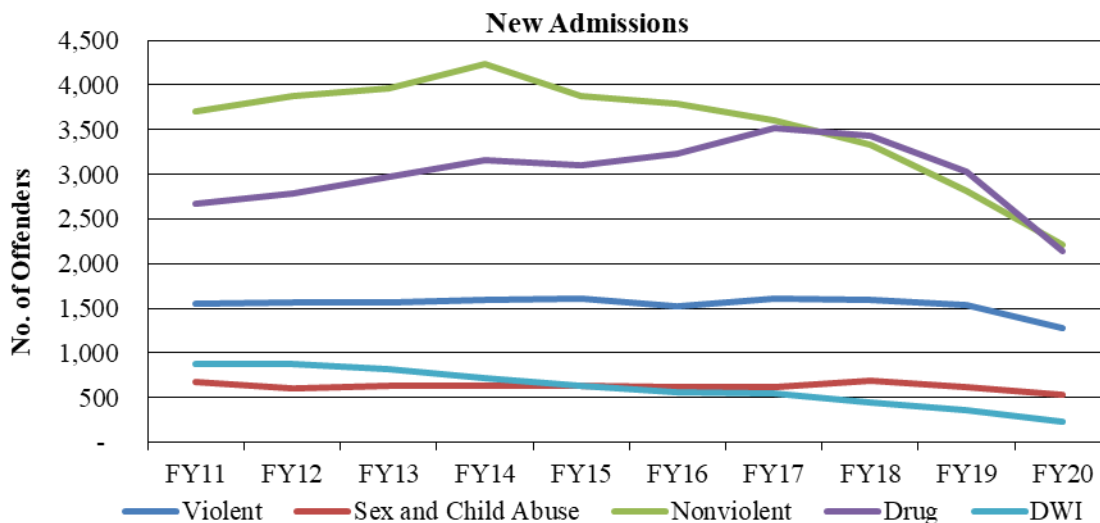
New Admissions by Offense Group

Since 2011, new admissions range from a low of 6,407 in FY2020 to a high of 10,332 in FY2014. From the prior year, new admissions show a decrease of 24% in FY2020. Nonviolent offenses continue to decline from its peak in FY2014; however, they are the largest offense group at 35%, followed closely by drug offenses. New admissions for DWI offenses continue to decline, dropping 38% in FY2020. A decrease in drug offenses continues through FY2020 after a peak in FY2017 (Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4).

Table 5.8. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020

Offense Type	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Violent	1,550	1,563	1,564	1,598	1,605	1,517	1,612	1,589	1,536	1,285
Sex and Child Abuse	677	598	635	631	635	622	615	683	617	531
Nonviolent	3,701	3,872	3,958	4,233	3,884	3,794	3,611	3,335	2,819	2,218
Drug	2,676	2,780	2,979	3,158	3,104	3,235	3,513	3,436	3,034	2,145
DWI	871	879	822	712	637	562	544	447	366	228
Total	9,475	9,692	9,958	10,332	9,865	9,730	9,895	9,490	8,372	6,407

Figure 5.4. Ten-year Trends in All New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020

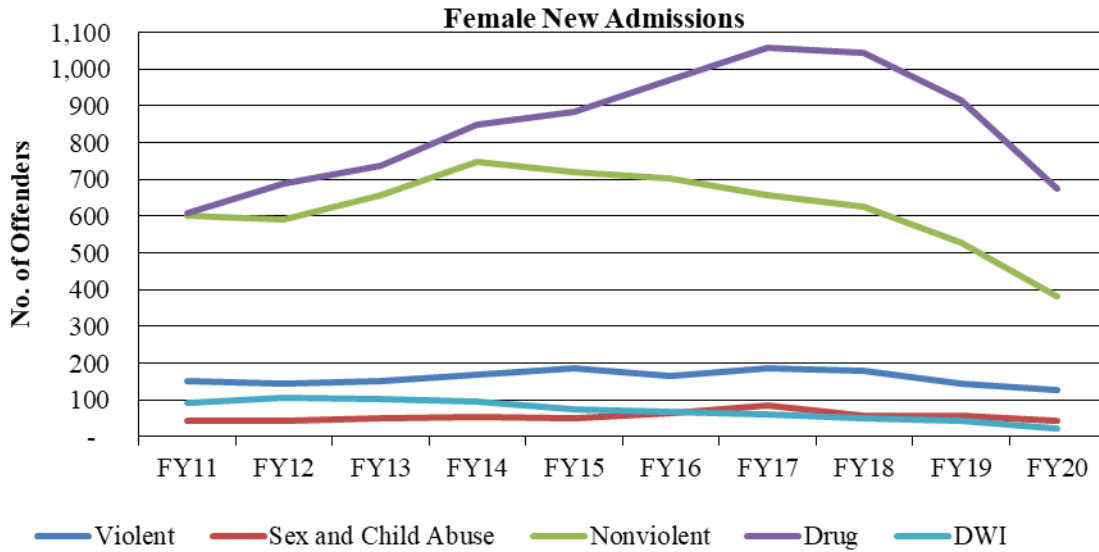


In FY2020, new female admissions to an institutional facility decrease by 26% from the prior year, and total new female admissions show a decrease of 16.4% from 10 years ago. Admissions of all offense groups declined from FY2019-2020. DWI offenses had the greatest percentage decline at 43% (Table 5.9 and Fig. 5.5).

Table 5.9. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020

Offense Group	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Violent	152	145	152	168	186	165	185	179	144	128
Sex and Child Abuse	45	43	52	53	52	64	86	59	59	43
Nonviolent	602	590	659	747	720	704	658	626	529	380
Drug	607	689	738	849	883	970	1,057	1,043	916	676
DWI	92	106	104	94	74	66	62	49	42	24
Total	1,498	1,573	1,705	1,911	1,915	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251

Figure 5.5. Ten-year Trends New Female Admissions to a Prison by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020

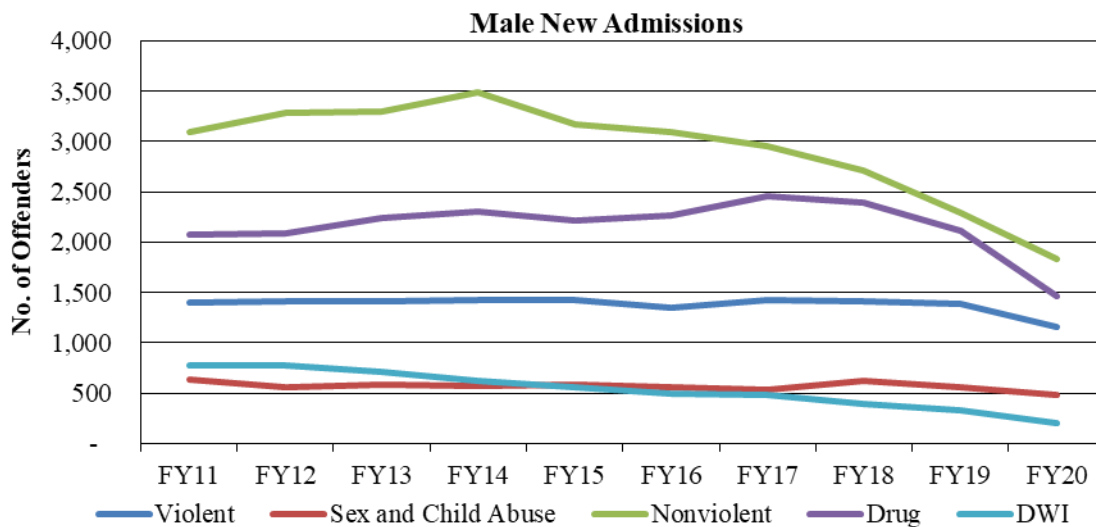


Total new male admissions decrease 23% from FY2019 and a decrease of 35% from 10 years ago (Table 5.10). All offenses had a decline from FY2019 (Fig. 5.6).

Table 5.10. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020

Offense Group	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Violent	1,398	1,418	1,412	1,430	1,419	1,352	1,427	1,410	1,392	1,157
Sex and Child Abuse	632	555	583	578	583	558	529	624	558	488
Nonviolent	3,099	3,282	3,299	3,486	3,164	3,090	2,953	2,709	2,290	1,838
Drug	2,069	2,091	2,241	2,309	2,221	2,265	2,456	2,393	2,118	1,469
DWI	779	773	718	618	563	496	482	398	324	204
Total	7,977	8,119	8,253	8,421	7,950	7,761	7,847	7,534	6,682	5,156

Figure 5.6. Ten-year Trends New Male Admissions to a Prison by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020



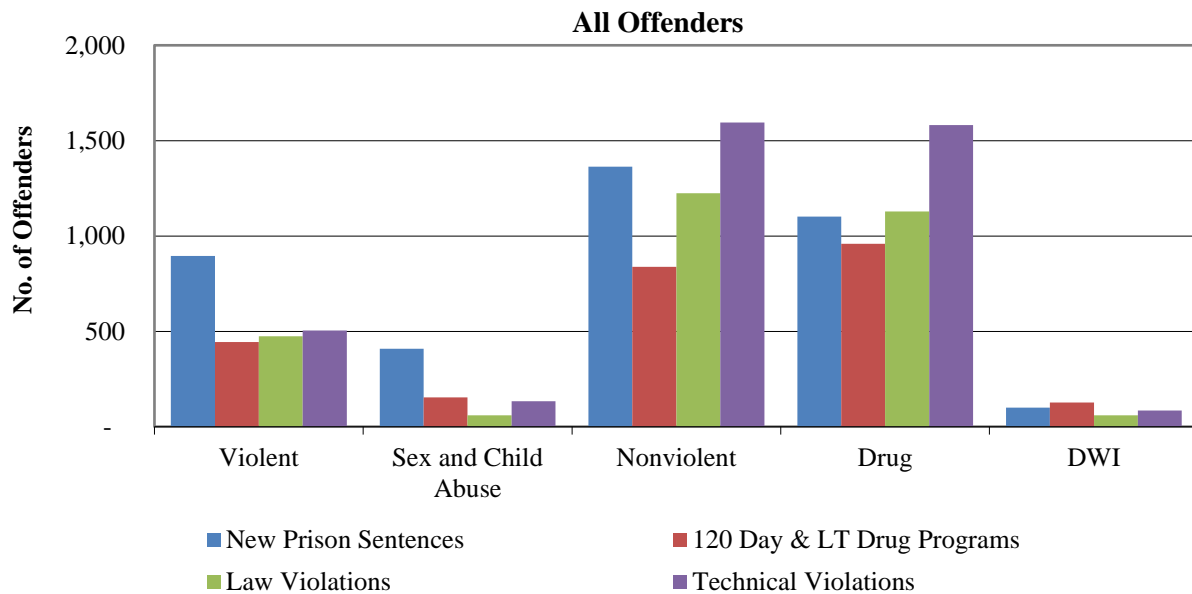
Offenders Admitted in FY2020

The largest number of admissions during FY2020 is technical violation returns for non-violent offenses, followed very closely by technical violation returns for drug offenses (Table 5.11). Nonviolent offenses account for the greatest number of admissions among all offenders. Drug and DWI offenses show greater percentage of admissions to 120-day and long term (LT) drug programs than new admissions; this reflects the purpose of these programs. All offense groups show a similar trend; technical violations returns exceed those for law violation returns (Fig 5.7).

Table 5.11. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admitted		Returned from		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	896	444	474	505	2,319	17.5%
Sex and Child Abuse	409	154	59	133	755	5.7%
Nonviolent	1,364	839	1,224	1,595	5,022	37.9%
Drug	1,102	959	1,129	1,581	4,771	36.0%
DWI	99	127	60	84	370	2.8%
Total	3,870	2,523	2,946	3,898	13,237	100.0%

Figure 5.7. Number of Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type

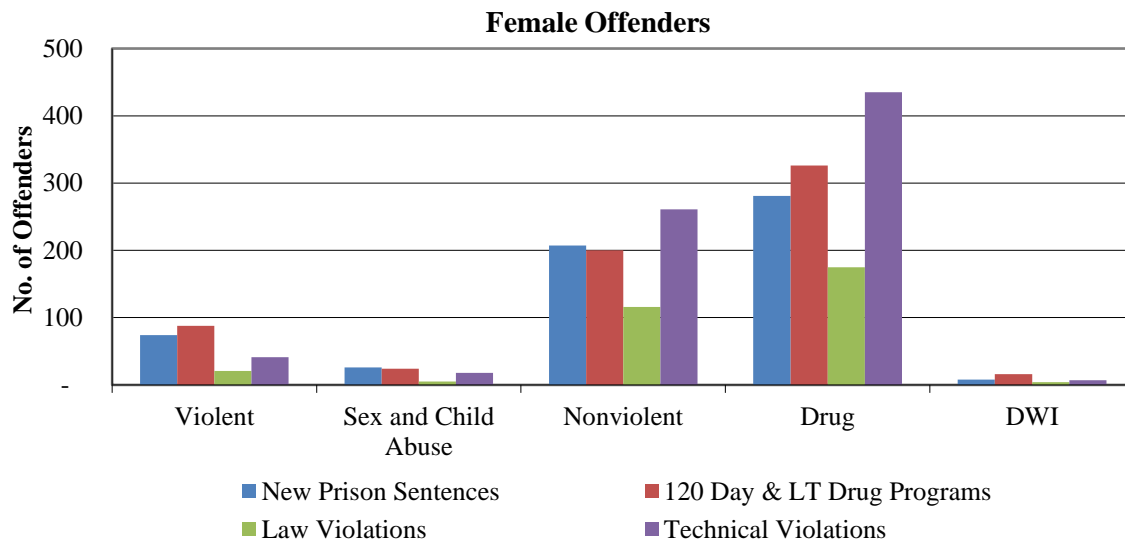


Among all females admitted in FY2020, drug and nonviolent offenses account for 86% of admissions. 52% of all females admissions are admitted to prison for drug offenses. Among new admissions, 52% are sentenced to 120-day or long-term drug programs (Table 5.12). All offense groups show a similar trend where returns for technical violations exceed those for law violations (Fig 5.8).

Table 5.12. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	74	88	21	41	224	9.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	26	24	5	18	73	3.1%
Nonviolent	207	200	116	261	784	33.6%
Drug	281	326	175	435	1,217	52.2%
DWI	8	16	4	7	35	1.5%
Total	596	654	321	762	2,333	100.0%

Figure 5.8. Number of Female Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type

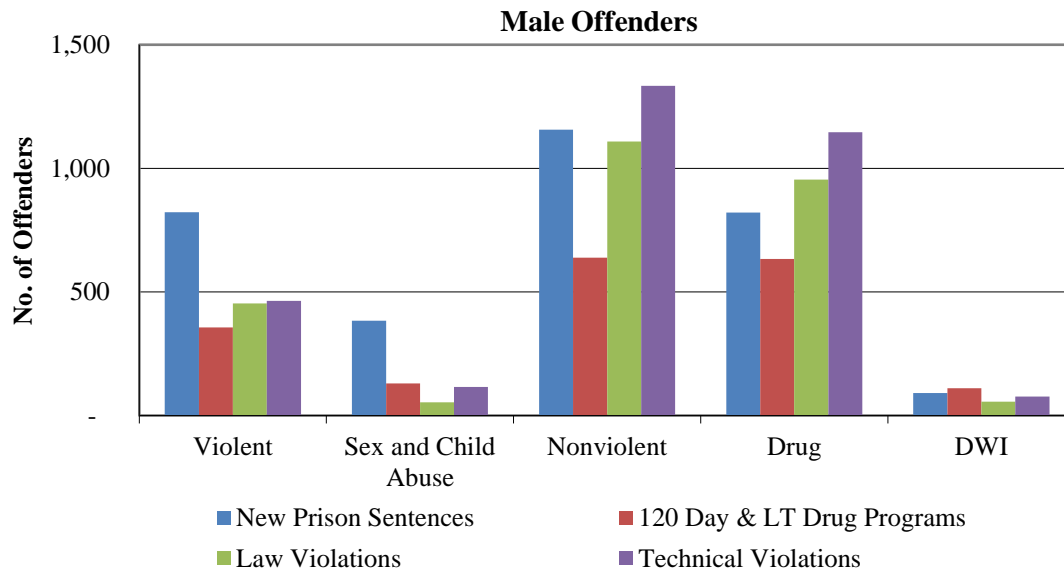


Nonviolent offenses accounted for 39% of all male admissions in FY2020; returns from supervision is the major mechanism of admittance for this offense group (Table 5.13). Offenders charged with sex/child abuse or DWI offenses are least likely to return to incarceration from supervision (24% and 40%, respectively). Persons with nonviolent or drug offenses are most likely to return to prison from supervision (58%). In all offense groups, a technical violation is more common than a law violation as a reason for returns from supervision (Fig. 5.9).

Table 5.13. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type

Offense Group	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		Number of Offenders	Percent of All Admitted
	New Prison Sentences	120 Day & LT Drug Programs	Law Violations	Technical Violations		
Violent	822	356	453	464	2,095	19.2%
Sex and Child Abuse	383	130	54	115	682	6.3%
Nonviolent	1,157	639	1,108	1,334	4,238	38.9%
Drug	821	633	954	1,146	3,554	32.6%
DWI	91	111	56	77	335	3.1%
Total	3,274	1,869	2,625	3,136	10,904	100.0%

Figure 5.9. Number of Male Offenders Admitted in FY2020 by Offense Group and Admission Type



Top Forty Offenses

Table 5.14. Top Forty Offenses: All New Admissions, FY2020

All Offenders, New Admissions

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	543	4.8	435	978
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	224	5.6	126	350
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	156	5.3	97	253
4	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	122	7.0	71	193
5	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	120	4.5	65	185
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	93	5.2	44	137
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	92	5.9	66	158
8	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	83	5.4	43	126
9	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	81	4.0	45	126
10	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	78	6.6	31	109
11	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	71	11.6	25	96
12	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	59	22.5	0	59
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	54	9.2	38	92
14	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	47	7.1	25	72
15	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	39	5.9	29	68
16	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY F	39	3.8	15	54
17	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	38	17.2	3	41
18	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	36	7.9	39	75
19	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	36	9.4	23	59
20	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERTY UND	36	5.3	12	48
21	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	36	4.5	20	56
22	302.321-005	DRIVING WHILE REVOKED/SUSPENDED	35	3.8	7	42
23	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	31	3.8	5	36
24	575.150-001	RESISTING/INTERFERING WITH ARREST	29	4.1	9	38
25	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	28	18.8	0	28
26	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	28	6.4	13	41
27	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	28	4.5	15	43
28	570.030-038	STEALING - MOTOR VEHICLE/WATERCRA	26	5.5	19	45
29	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	26	4.4	15	41
30	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	25	9.5	7	32
31	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	25	19.9	1	26
32	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDE	25	4.3	4	29
33	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	24	8.0	5	29
34	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	24	10.9	6	30
35	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	23	14.4	1	24
36	565.054-002	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	22	4.4	13	35
37	566.062-003	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTOR	22	18.7	0	22
38	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	22	13.2	0	22
39	570.030-042	STEALING - 4TH OR SUBSEQUENT STEA	21	4.2	11	32
40	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	20	30.0	0	20
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			2,567	7.0	1,383	3,950
Total All Other Offense Admissions			1,037	8.0	528	1,565
Total All Offense Admissions			3,604	7.3	1,911	5,515

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.15. Top Forty Offenses: Female New Admissions, FY2020**Female Offenders, New Admissions**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	70	5.3	42	112
2	570.090-001	FORGERY	33	4.8	18	51
3	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	27	7.5	22	49
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	24	4.3	11	35
5	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	19	4.8	9	28
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	18	4.8	16	34
7	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERTY UND	13	5.0	2	15
8	570.030-042	STEALING - 4TH OR SUBSEQUENT STEA	8	4.0	3	11
9	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	8	5.0	8	16
10	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	6	11.5	2	8
11	570.030-038	STEALING - MOTOR VEHICLE/WATERCRA	6	4.0	5	11
12	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	5	15.4	1	6
13	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	5	5.6	4	9
14	575.150-001	RESISTING/INTERFERING WITH ARREST	5	4.2	0	5
15	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	4	6.5	5	9
16	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	4	13.3	0	4
17	568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	4	3.8	0	4
18	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	4	4.5	5	9
19	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	4	7.5	6	10
20	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	4	6.8	1	5
21	570.030-048	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	4	5.0	3	7
22	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY F	4	2.3	3	7
23	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	4	2.5	4	8
24	577.060-001	LEFT SCENE OF ACCIDENT	4	3.8	2	6
25	221.111-002	DELIVER/POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE	3	4.7	2	5
26	565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	3	30.0	0	3
27	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	3	23.3	0	3
28	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	3	8.0	0	3
29	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	3	3.7	7	10
30	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	3	3.3	4	7
31	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	3	5.7	1	4
32	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	3	5.0	3	6
33	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MORE	3	8.3	2	5
34	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	3	3.3	0	3
35	195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	2	3.5	0	2
36	302.321-005	DRIVING WHILE REVOKED/SUSPENDED	2	5.0	0	2
37	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	2	15.0	0	2
38	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATR-1ST DEG	2	10.0	1	3
39	565.054-002	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	2	2.0	3	5
40	565.090-003	HARASSMENT - 1ST DEGREE	2	3.5	0	2
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			329	5.9	195	524
Total All Other Offense Admissions			228	5.6	239	467
Total All Offense Admissions			557	5.8	434	991

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.16. Top Forty Offenses: Male New Admissions, FY2020**Male Offenders, New Admissions**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	400	4.87	281	681
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	154	5.79	84	238
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	138	5.36	81	219
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE - 1S	96	4.51	54	150
5	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	95	6.92	49	144
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	89	6.02	59	148
7	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	78	4.06	41	119
8	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	73	6.70	27	100
9	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	65	11.58	23	88
10	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	64	5.55	34	98
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	60	5.33	26	86
12	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	56	22.50	0	56
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEGREE	50	9.38	32	82
14	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	45	7.22	21	66
15	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP BY F	35	3.94	12	47
16	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	34	17.71	3	37
17	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM	34	4.50	19	53
18	302.321-005	DRIVING WHILE REVOKED/SUSPENDED	33	3.73	7	40
19	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	32	8.13	34	66
20	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	32	9.69	22	54
21	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	31	6.10	21	52
22	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	30	3.87	5	35
23	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	28	6.39	13	41
24	565.021-003	MURDER 2ND DEGREE - FELONY MURDER	26	19.04	0	26
25	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	25	19.88	1	26
26	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS A SEX OFFENDER	25	4.28	4	29
27	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	24	10.88	5	29
28	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	24	4.50	10	34
29	575.150-001	RESISTING/INTERFERING WITH ARREST	24	4.04	9	33
30	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERTY UND	23	5.52	10	33
31	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUBSECTI	23	4.57	15	38
32	565.024-001	INVOL MANSLATER-1ST DEG	22	7.82	4	26
33	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT	22	9.73	7	29
34	566.062-003	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTOR	22	18.68	0	22
35	565.054-002	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	20	4.60	10	30
36	570.030-038	STEALING - MOTOR VEHICLE/WATERCRA	20	6.00	14	34
37	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	20	13.25	0	20
38	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	20	6.85	7	27
39	565.023-001	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	18	14.11	0	18
40	566.068-001	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE -C	18	12.61	6	24
Total Top Forty Offense Admissions			2,128	7.17	909	3,037
Total All Other Offense Admissions			844	4.75	92	936
Total All Offense Admissions			2,972	6.48	1,001	3,973

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.17. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: All Offenders, New Admissions in FY2020**All Offenders, New Admissions**

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	Jackson	207	10.9	115	322
2	Greene	193	8.3	140	333
3	St. Louis Cnty	189	8.4	41	230
4	St. Louis City	152	9.7	38	190
5	Buchanan	120	6.4	21	141
6	Clay	108	6.0	25	133
7	Pettis	105	5.8	15	120
8	Boone	99	7.2	62	161
9	St. Charles	98	8.1	57	155
10	Butler	96	7.5	25	121
11	Jefferson	92	7.4	66	158
12	Cape Girardeau	85	5.6	12	97
13	Scott	71	5.5	30	101
14	Dunklin	67	6.5	35	102
15	St. Francois	59	7.8	23	82
16	Taney	59	5.6	49	108
17	Lafayette	58	7.7	53	111
18	Platte	56	8.0	14	70
19	Franklin	54	6.4	17	71
20	Jasper	54	9.5	62	116
21	Lawrence	53	6.4	19	72
22	Callaway	50	6.0	28	78
23	Pulaski	44	6.9	29	73
24	Laclede	42	6.3	25	67
25	Lincoln	40	6.1	8	48
26	Washington	39	8.2	8	47
27	Cass	38	7.1	22	60
28	Livingston	37	6.8	9	46
29	Phelps	37	9.6	50	87
30	Stoddard	37	7.8	33	70
31	Camden	35	7.0	20	55
32	Johnson	35	6.6	10	45
33	Warren	33	7.1	38	71
34	Barry	29	7.5	15	44
35	Dekalb	29	4.1	7	36
36	Howell	28	5.3	16	44
37	Morgan	28	7.8	23	51
38	Polk	28	5.0	25	53
39	Saline	28	8.4	23	51
40	Vernon	27	5.4	15	42
Total Top 40 Counties		2,739	7.5	1,323	4,062
Total All Other Counties		867	130.7	588	1,455
Total All Counties		3,606	37.1	1,911	5,517

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.18. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Female New Admissions, FY2020**Female Offenders, New Admissions**

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	Pettis	29	5.8	7	36
2	Greene	23	6.3	23	46
3	St. Charles	19	6.9	11	30
4	St. Louis Cnty	18	5.7	10	28
5	Laclede	17	6.3	7	24
6	St. Louis City	17	6.5	3	20
7	Butler	16	5.3	6	22
8	Lafayette	16	7.5	10	26
9	Clay	14	3.4	3	17
10	Scott	14	4.4	10	24
11	Buchanan	13	7.1	2	15
12	Lawrence	13	6.0	2	15
13	Livingston	11	4.0	2	13
14	Callaway	10	4.6	7	17
15	Washington	10	7.8	1	11
16	Dunklin	9	5.9	8	17
17	Jackson	9	10.6	11	20
18	Vernon	9	4.4	2	11
19	Boone	8	5.9	14	22
20	Camden	8	5.3	7	15
21	Cape Girardeau	8	4.6	1	9
22	Franklin	8	5.0	0	8
23	Jasper	8	5.5	12	20
24	Phelps	8	6.0	12	20
25	St. Francois	8	8.9	10	18
26	Perry	7	3.7	2	9
27	Polk	7	4.0	4	11
28	Pulaski	7	6.4	12	19
29	Warren	7	6.9	9	16
30	Morgan	6	6.0	9	15
31	Cooper	5	4.0	2	7
32	Daviess	5	5.0	1	6
33	Dekalb	5	4.8	2	7
34	Howell	5	2.6	4	9
35	Johnson	5	4.2	3	8
36	Platte	5	9.8	2	7
37	Ray	5	4.4	3	8
38	Stoddard	5	6.2	13	18
39	Barry	4	5.5	3	7
40	Caldwell	4	2.0	5	9
Total Top 40 Counties		405	5.8	255	660
Total All Other Counties		152	9.4	179	331
Total All Counties		557	6.8	434	991

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.19. Top Forty Sentencing Counties: Male New Admissions, FY2020**Male Offenders, New Admissions**

Rank	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	All New Admissions
1	Jackson	198	10.9	104	302
2	St. Louis Cnty	171	8.7	31	202
3	Greene	170	8.6	117	287
4	St. Louis City	135	10.1	35	170
5	Buchanan	107	6.4	19	126
6	Clay	94	6.4	22	116
7	Boone	91	7.3	48	139
8	Butler	80	7.9	19	99
9	St. Charles	79	8.4	46	125
10	Cape Girardeau	77	5.8	11	88
11	Pettis	76	5.8	8	84
12	Jefferson	72	8.1	44	116
13	Dunklin	58	6.6	27	85
14	Scott	57	5.8	20	77
15	Taney	55	5.7	34	89
16	Platte	51	7.8	12	63
17	St. Francois	51	7.6	13	64
18	Franklin	46	6.7	17	63
19	Jasper	46	10.2	50	96
20	Lafayette	42	7.8	43	85
21	Callaway	40	6.4	21	61
22	Lawrence	40	6.6	17	57
23	Pulaski	37	7.0	17	54
24	Lincoln	36	6.4	6	42
25	Cass	34	6.9	17	51
26	Stoddard	32	8.1	20	52
27	Johnson	30	7.0	7	37
28	Phelps	29	10.6	38	67
29	Washington	29	8.4	7	36
30	Camden	27	7.5	13	40
31	Livingston	26	8.0	7	33
32	Warren	26	7.1	29	55
33	Barry	25	7.8	12	37
34	Laclede	25	6.3	18	43
35	Dekalb	24	4.0	5	29
36	Henry	24	8.0	22	46
37	Saline	24	8.8	16	40
38	Howell	23	5.9	12	35
39	Miller	22	10.7	11	33
40	Morgan	22	8.3	14	36
Total Top 40 Counties		2,331	7.9	1,029	3,360
Total All Other Counties		943	172.9	840	1,783
Total All Counties		3,274	55.4	1,869	5,143

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Table 5.20. All New Admissions by Sentencing County, FY2020

All Offenders Admitted as New Prison Sentences FY2020

County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	County	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)
Adair	20	4.7	Livingston	37	5.4
Andrew	8	3.8	Macon	10	6.3
Atchison	2	4.0	Madison	10	7.0
Audrain	14	7.5	Maries	0	10.4
Barry	29	7.5	Marion	18	4.8
Barton	5	5.8	Mcdonald	12	4.7
Bates	7	6.7	Mercer	3	7.4
Benton	11	10.0	Miller	24	7.2
Bollinger	9	5.6	Mississippi	16	7.8
Boone	99	7.2	Moniteau	9	10.3
Buchanan	120	6.4	Monroe	9	5.1
Butler	96	7.5	Montgomery	19	6.2
Caldwell	20	3.6	Morgan	28	7.5
Callaway	50	6.0	New Madrid	18	4.5
Camden	35	7.0	Newton	16	5.0
Cape Girardeau	85	5.6	Nodaway	19	5.2
Carroll	8	7.9	Oregon	2	5.7
Carter	3	13.0	Osage	2	5.8
Cass	38	7.1	Ozark	5	9.6
Cedar	7	11.9	Pemiscot	16	4.6
Chariton	3	13.7	Perry	25	8.0
Christian	21	6.9	Pettis	105	5.0
Clark	9	4.1	Phelps	37	6.9
Clay	108	6.0	Pike	19	3.3
Clinton	24	4.2	Platte	56	4.8
Cole	23	6.0	Polk	28	7.3
Cooper	25	6.0	Pulaski	44	6.6
Crawford	22	8.5	Putnam	3	8.7
Dade	6	8.8	Ralls	6	5.3
Dallas	10	8.3	Randolph	26	8.4
Davies	23	6.4	Ray	16	3.8
Dekalb	29	4.1	Reynolds	13	4.0
Dent	11	6.6	Ripley	10	5.5
Douglas	8	6.1	Saline	28	5.7
Dunklin	67	6.5	Schuyler	4	9.3
Franklin	54	6.4	Scotland	1	8.1
Gasconade	1	10.0	Scott	71	6.6
Gentry	5	11.0	Shannon	6	7.8
Greene	193	8.3	Shelby	4	9.7
Grundy	5	5.4	St. Charles	98	8.4
Harrison	4	6.8	St. Clair	14	7.8
Henry	26	8.5	St. Francois	59	7.8
Hickory	18	5.6	St. Louis City	152	5.3
Holt	7	7.3	St. Louis Cnty	189	14.3
Howard	4	5.8	Ste. Genevieve	17	5.6
Howell	28	5.3	Stoddard	37	5.8
Iron	8	6.0	Stone	21	5.4
Jackson	207	10.9	Sullivan	3	7.1
Jasper	54	9.5	Taney	59	8.2
Jefferson	92	7.4	Texas	19	7.5
Johnson	35	6.6	Vernon	27	5.8
Knox	1	4.0	Warren	33	7.8
Laclede	42	6.3	Washington	39	7.8
Lafayette	58	7.7	Wayne	24	7.0
Lawrence	53	6.4	Wright	25	4.4
Lewis	3	4.3	Total	3,595	37.2
Lincoln	40	6.1			
Linn	11	5.0			

Admissions Demographics

Table 5.21 shows the number of admissions by admission type, race/ethnicity, and gender. Some offenders may have multiple admissions within the fiscal year. Admission types vary by gender and race/ethnicity. For white males, 60% of new admissions are with a new prison sentence, however for black males, that rate is 74%. While black females are more likely to be admitted with a new prison sentence rather than a 120-day and LT, white females are more likely to be admitted with a 120-day and LT. (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21. Number of Offenders by Admission Type and by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in FY2020

All Admissions						
Race	New Admissions		Returns from Supervision		All	Percent of
	New Prison	120 Day & LT	Law	Technical		
All Offenders						
Asian	13	5	6	5	29	0.2%
Black	922	345	662	697	2,626	19.8%
Hispanic	85	49	48	72	254	1.9%
Native American	16	9	8	21	54	0.4%
Unknown	6	2	3	0	11	0.1%
White	2,828	2,113	2,219	3,103	10,263	77.5%
Total	3,870	2,523	2,946	3,898	13,237	100.0%

Females

Asian	1	0	1	3	5	0.2%
Black	62	44	22	43	171	7.3%
Hispanic	16	24	11	28	79	3.4%
Native American	2	4	2	9	17	0.7%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
White	515	582	285	679	2,061	88.3%
Total	596	654	321	762	2,333	100.0%

Males

Asian	12	5	5	2	24	0.2%
Black	860	301	640	654	2,455	22.5%
Hispanic	69	25	37	44	175	1.6%
Native American	14	5	6	12	37	0.3%
Unknown	6	2	3	0	11	0.1%
White	2,313	1,531	1,934	2,424	8,202	75.2%
Total	3,274	1,869	2,625	3,136	10,904	100.0%

For all offender admissions from FY2011 to FY2020, 16% are assessed as being mentally ill, as determined by assessment. Females exhibit a greater proportion of mentally ill individuals (30%) than males (14%) (Table 5.22). However, both the number and the proportion of male and female offenders needing clinical care or medication generally declines during the ten-year span.

Offenders admitted with medical concerns continue to be a smaller group than those with mental health concerns; on average in the last 10 years, 6% of all admissions require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medications. Medical concerns among female admissions are nearly three times that of male admissions (Table 5.22). The percent of female admissions with medical concerns varies by year but generally declines over the past ten years. Medical needs among males remain somewhat stable within the 10-year span except for a noted drop in 2018.

Table 5.22. Offenders Admitted with Mental or Medical Health Concerns from FY2011 to FY2020

Mentally Ill*

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2011	915	2,239	3,154	35.2%	14.6%	17.6%
FY2012	944	2,467	3,411	35.1%	16.1%	18.9%
FY2013	903	2,039	2,942	31.6%	13.2%	16.1%
FY2014	900	1,980	2,880	28.5%	12.5%	15.2%
FY2015	855	1,855	2,710	26.0%	12.0%	14.5%
FY2016	869	1,795	2,664	26.2%	11.9%	14.5%
FY2017	948	1,854	2,802	27.3%	12.4%	15.2%
FY2018	974	1,827	2,801	28.5%	12.5%	15.5%
FY2019	858	1,912	2,770	28.7%	14.8%	17.4%
FY2020	728	1,691	2,419	31.2%	15.5%	18.3%
Total	8,894	19,659	28,553	29.5%	13.5%	16.2%

Medical Concerns**

Year	Count			Percent of All Admissions		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FY2011	361	687	1,048	13.9%	4.5%	5.9%
FY2012	335	692	1,027	12.4%	4.5%	5.7%
FY2013	327	740	1,067	11.4%	4.8%	5.8%
FY2014	389	808	1,197	12.3%	5.1%	6.3%
FY2015	486	768	1,254	14.8%	5.0%	6.7%
FY2016	431	728	1,159	13.0%	4.8%	6.3%
FY2017	373	608	981	10.8%	4.1%	5.3%
FY2018	329	491	820	9.6%	3.4%	4.5%
FY2019	249	478	727	8.3%	3.7%	4.6%
FY2020	164	401	565	7.0%	3.7%	4.3%
Total	3,444	6,401	9,845	11.4%	4.4%	5.6%

*Offenders require regular clinic care and psychotropic medication.

**Offenders require regular or daily nursing and schedule III medications.

Offenders assessed with moderate, intensive or severe substance abuse issues require drug treatment. Over the last 10 years, 86% of all offenders require drug treatment (Table 5.23). This percent has increased slightly since FY2011. The percent requiring treatment reached its highest level during FY2017-FY2018 at 89%.

Table 5.23. Offenders Admitted with Substance Abuse and Requiring Treatment from FY2011 to FY2020

Year	No Assesment*	Sustance Abuse Assesment†					Total Admissions	Percent Req. Treatment††
		None**	Mild	Moderate	Intensive	Severe		
FY2011	379	1,076	1,516	4,908	7,915	2,098	17,892	85.2%
FY2012	330	973	1,399	4,905	7,992	2,411	18,010	86.6%
FY2013	535	958	1,471	5,098	7,969	2,259	18,290	86.3%
FY2014	660	928	1,391	5,397	8,276	2,321	18,973	87.3%
FY2015	636	864	1,303	5,184	8,347	2,370	18,704	88.0%
FY2016	435	826	1,354	5,106	8,152	2,476	18,349	87.8%
FY2017	551	743	1,243	4,968	8,348	2,599	18,452	88.9%
FY2018	632	774	1,171	4,955	7,919	2,606	18,057	88.8%
FY2019	469	744	1,220	4,436	7,016	2,066	15,951	87.3%
FY2020	524	636	961	3,725	5,594	1,797	13,237	87.4%
Total	5,151	8,522	13,029	48,682	64,918	19,140	159,442	86.0%

* No substance abuse assessment completed

** No substance abuse indicated

†See Table 2.7 for treatment levels for assessment

††Offenders assessed as having moderate to severe substance abuse require treatment. Those with no assessment are excluded from the denominator.

Minimum Prison Term

Minimum prison terms (MPTs) mandated in 1994 established the length of sentence required to be served before eligibility for parole for offenders convicted of dangerous felonies and for offenders with prior incarcerations with Missouri DOC (Section 558.019, RSMo). One prior incarceration required an offender serve a minimum of 40% sentence length before parole; two prior incarcerations required 50%; three or more prior incarcerations required 80%; and dangerous felons serve at least 85% of their sentence. Offenders with drug offenses were not required to serve a minimum prison term for prior incarcerations with DOC.

During FY2020 MPT was eliminated for nonviolent offenses and applied retroactively. Even prior to this statutory change, the number of admissions with MPTs had been gradually decreasing since FY2014.

For the ten-year period since FY2011, a total of 27,219 MPTs were imposed, which encompassed approximately one-third of all offenders admitted with new sentences (Table 5.24). Offenders with sentences that require 40% MPT continue to comprise the largest proportion of new MPT admissions. However, alongside the recent changes in legislation, new MPT admissions were less than one quarter of all offenders admitted on new sentences in FY2020, and the proportion that require 85% MPT are a relatively larger proportion of new MPT admisisions than in most previous years.

Table 5.24. New Admissions, FY2011 to FY2020 with Minimum Prison Terms (MPT) for Dangerous Felonies or Repeat Offenses

All Offenders, New Sentence MPT

Sentence Year	Minimum Prison Term					Total MPT	Total Offenders
	None	40%	50%	80%	85%		

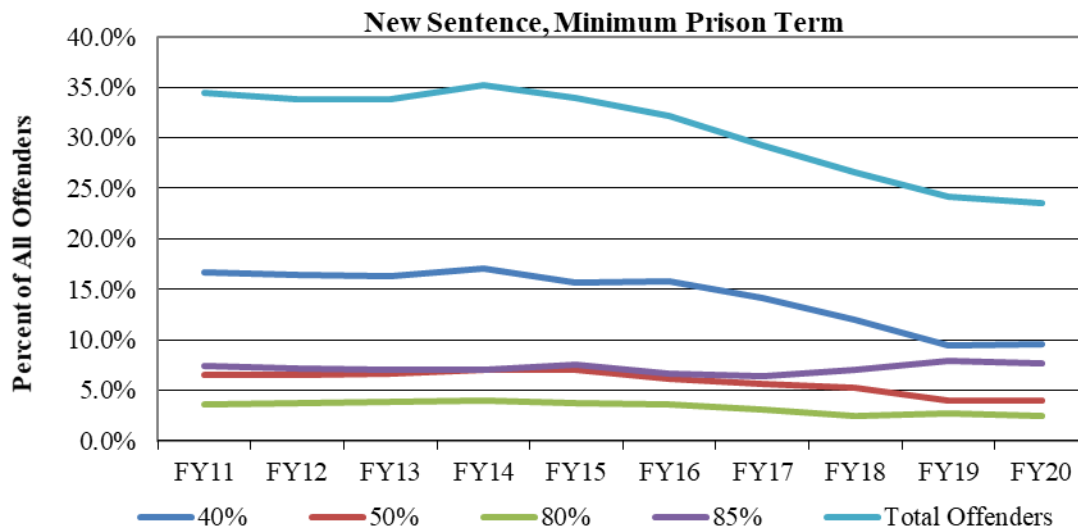
Number of Offenders

FY2011	5,655	1,442	567	313	644	2,966	8,621
FY2012	5,723	1,422	566	321	619	2,928	8,651
FY2013	5,701	1,407	568	337	602	2,914	8,615
FY2014	5,974	1,572	647	372	653	3,244	9,218
FY2015	5,735	1,356	607	324	654	2,941	8,676
FY2016	5,746	1,340	519	302	562	2,723	8,469
FY2017	6,038	1,205	486	261	548	2,500	8,538
FY2018	6,046	982	430	203	576	2,191	8,237
FY2019	5,772	722	305	209	602	1,838	7,610
FY2020	4,761	596	244	150	473	1,463	6,224
Total	57,151	12,044	4,939	2,952	6,108	27,219	85,277

Percent of Offenders

FY2011	65.6%	16.7%	6.6%	3.6%	7.5%	34.4%	100.0%
FY2012	66.2%	16.4%	6.5%	3.7%	7.2%	33.8%	100.0%
FY2013	66.2%	16.3%	6.6%	3.9%	7.0%	33.8%	100.0%
FY2014	64.8%	17.1%	7.0%	4.0%	7.1%	35.2%	100.0%
FY2015	66.1%	15.6%	7.0%	3.7%	7.5%	33.9%	100.0%
FY2016	67.8%	15.8%	6.1%	3.6%	6.6%	32.2%	100.0%
FY2017	70.7%	14.1%	5.7%	3.1%	6.4%	29.3%	100.0%
FY2018	73.4%	11.9%	5.2%	2.5%	7.0%	26.6%	100.0%
FY2019	75.8%	9.5%	4.0%	2.7%	7.9%	24.2%	100.0%
FY2020	76.5%	9.6%	3.9%	2.4%	7.6%	23.5%	100.0%
Total	220.8%	46.5%	19.1%	3.8%	7.2%	34.0%	100.0%

Figure 5.10. Ten-year Trends in New Sentence Admissions with Minimum Prison Terms



Average Sentence

Average sentences for new admissions include both new prison sentences (court commitments) and probation revocations. New admissions exclude offenders serving short sentences under 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are standardized at 30 years for the purpose of computing average sentence lengths.

New admissions since FY2011 are fairly evenly distributed each year between new court commitments and probation revocations. However, male admissions consistently include a greater number of new court commitments, while females incur more probation revocations (Table 5.25). While average sentence length in the past ten years is stable, it has increased slightly for new court commitments but decreased slightly for probation revocations. In general, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and 1 year longer than females for probation revocations.

Table 5.25. Number of Offenders and Average Sentence (in years) for New Term Sentences by Gender from FY2011 to FY2020

New Admissions - Term Sentences

Count	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	2,928	2,851	2,886	3,006	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,658	2,614	2,044
Female	281	273	262	292	318	299	344	301	284	222
Male	2,647	2,578	2,624	2,714	2,538	2,405	2,448	2,357	2,330	1,822
Probation Revocations	2,672	2,761	2,735	2,823	2,584	2,525	2,521	2,413	2,224	1,837
Female	458	448	459	528	496	485	516	498	477	375
Male	2,214	2,313	2,276	2,295	2,088	2,040	2,005	1,915	1,747	1,462
Total	5,600	5,612	5,621	5,829	5,440	5,229	5,313	5,071	4,838	3,881

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Female	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.0	7.1
Male	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9
Female	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
Male	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1
Total	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	1079.9

Table 5.26 promulgates data on new admissions by race/ethnicity. In FY2020, the amount of probation revocation admissions and new court commitments among white offenders are nearly identical. For Black and Hispanic offenders, new court commitments surpass probation revocations. All race/ethnicity groups had decreases in new court commitments in FY2020.

The average sentence lengths, for both new court commitments and probation revocation, are stable among black and white offenders. Black offenders sentence length is longer than white offenders for both new court commitments and probation revocation. For FY2020, the sentence length for new court commitments is 2.2 years longer for black offenders compared to white offenders; probation revocation sentences for black and white offenders are 6.5 and 5.7 years, respectively. Other race/ethnicities sentence lengths fluctuate over time, as would be expected with a smaller population size.

Table 5.26. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Race/Ethnicity from FY2011 to FY2020

New Admissions - Term Sentences										
Count	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	2,928	2,851	2,886	3,006	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,658	2,614	2,044
Asian	13	5	9	8	10	6	4	7	10	9
Black	921	902	929	1,011	905	800	811	745	752	557
Hispanic	105	97	93	74	83	84	72	79	67	49
Native American	6	13	5	12	12	11	6	4	9	7
Unknown	3	5	5	3	3	1	3	5	8	5
White	1,880	1,829	1,845	1,898	1,843	1,802	1,896	1,818	1,768	1,417
Probation Revocations	2,672	2,761	2,735	2,823	2,584	2,525	2,521	2,413	2,224	1,837
Asian	7	2	9	6	6	6	6	10	2	5
Black	764	826	735	751	638	659	588	545	451	366
Hispanic	44	54	54	42	51	46	45	52	49	36
Native American	11	9	8	12	6	2	4	16	9	9
Unknown	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
White	1,845	1,868	1,927	2,012	1,883	1,812	1,878	1,786	1,710	1,420
Total	5,600	5,612	5,621	5,829	5,440	5,229	5,313	5,071	4,838	3,881

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Asian	5.7	6.8	5.9	4.9	7.3	14.7	10.8	6.6	9.2	7.9
Black	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1
Hispanic	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.3	9.1	7.8	8.2	8.8	7.9
Native American	5.5	6.2	8.0	7.1	10.4	5.2	8.0	4.0	8.2	6.9
Unknown	16.7	11.0	13.4	6.0	5.7	3.0	9.0	8.6	14.0	8.4
White	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9
Asian	6.6	8.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	7.7	6.2	5.5	5.0
Black	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.5
Hispanic	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4
Native American	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.5	5.2	7.3	6.4
Unknown	4.0	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.3	5.0
White	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7
Total	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2

In looking at admissions and offense types over the last ten years, different patterns emerge. Since FY2011, probation revocations are consistently the greatest source of new admissions for nonviolent and drug offenses, while all other offense groups have greater admissions from new court commitments (Table 5.27). Among new court commitments, average sentence length slightly increases over the 10-year span, due to increasing length for sex/child abuse offenses, and DWI offenses, however drug offenses show a declining length of 1 year since FY2011. Not surprisingly, the longest average sentence is seen in the violent and sex/child abuse groups. However, probation revocations for DWI sentences exceed in length probation revocations for violent offenses. Sentence length for sex/child abuse offenses exhibit the greatest fluctuation during the 10-year span.

Table 5.27. New Admissions, Count and Term Sentences (in years) by Offense Group, FY2011 to FY2020

New Admissions - Term Sentences

Count	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	2,928	2,851	2,886	3,006	2,856	2,704	2,792	2,658	2,614	2,044
Violent	821	829	782	844	858	763	827	751	796	662
Sex and Child Abuse	411	349	391	399	396	375	390	445	416	358
Nonviolent	897	929	913	1,026	828	909	809	733	738	566
Drug	581	553	621	571	634	555	651	626	583	405
DWI	218	191	179	166	140	102	115	103	81	53
Probation Revocations	2,672	2,761	2,735	2,823	2,584	2,525	2,521	2,413	2,224	1,837
Violent	252	279	276	289	272	265	260	296	276	221
Sex and Child Abuse	92	88	91	87	93	81	71	56	58	57
Nonviolent	1,443	1,482	1,452	1,496	1,330	1,274	1,197	1,084	939	825
Drug	763	778	782	836	788	823	904	886	891	690
DWI	122	134	134	115	101	82	89	91	60	44
Total	5,600	5,612	5,621	5,829	5,440	5,229	5,313	5,071	4,838	3,881

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Court Commitments	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
Violent	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.9	11.4
Sex and Child Abuse	11.9	12.5	12.4	11.9	13.2	13.4	12.5	13.2	12.6	12.6
Nonviolent	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
Drug	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.4
DWI	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.4
Probation Revocations	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9
Violent	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.4
Sex and Child Abuse	8.3	7.2	8.3	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.0
Nonviolent	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.8
Drug	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.7
DWI	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	6.7
Total	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2

Data in Table 5.28 show the average sentence length for the top ten most serious offenses by offense group for FY 2011 to FY2020. Sentence length for new court commitments remains stable for violent, nonviolent, and drug offenses.

Table 5.28. Top Ten Most Prevalent Charge Codes for New Court Commitments by Offense Group from FY2011 to FY2020 with Average Sentence Length in Years

New Court Commitments													
RSMO	Most Serious Offense	Felony Class*	Commitments FY11 - FY20	Sentence Length									
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Violent													
565.020-001	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	A	233	30.0	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.7	30.0
565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	A	855	21.8	22.2	22.3	20.9	19.9	23.0	22.7	21.4	21.9	20.8
565.024-001	INVOL MANSPLATER-1ST DEG	D	378	6.8	7.2	8.3	6.6	7.6	6.6	8.6	7.2	7.1	7.8
565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMPT - S	A	647	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.0	13.0	13.5
565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	D	831	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.2	5.5	7.0
565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	D	751	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.5
565.082-002	ASLT/ATMPT-L/E, ETC.2ND-NO WEP/IN	D	322	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	7.0	6.0	9.0
571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	U	211	10.7	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.6	12.9	11.7	12.4	12.4	11.8
569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	A	778	14.9	13.5	13.9	14.4	13.4	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.6	14.8
569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	B	918	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.3	9.5
Sex and Child Abuse													
566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	U	166	22.5	23.2	18.8	19.6	22.7	19.0	17.1	22.8	15.6	19.4
566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	U	300	16.6	15.6	13.6	15.6	16.8	15.6	15.6	17.5	18.4	16.1
566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	D	232	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.0
566.060-001	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	U	141	16.9	16.7	18.9	15.8	20.6	21.9	17.0	16.3	16.7	15.6
566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	U	875	15.5	15.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	16.6	16.7	17.4	15.1	17.8
566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	D	199	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	4.9	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.8
566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	B	573	8.9	9.2	10.1	8.9	11.7	11.0	10.2	9.7	12.8	12.3
568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	D	196	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	9.9
568.060-002	ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF A CHILD UNDER	D	186	9.8	9.8	7.2	8.4	7.4	10.1	9.0	9.1	11.5	12.3
573.037-001	POSSESS CHILD PORN - 2ND SUBSEQU	B	179	7.2	8.8	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.4	7.4	9.3	8.8
Non-Violent													
568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAYMENTS	E	431	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1
569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	D	269	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DEG	D	638	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.3
569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	B	566	7.9	8.5	9.4	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.6	7.9	8.7	8.3
569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	D	1,384	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.6	3.8
570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	D	1,570	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.7
570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	D	375	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.3	4.2	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.8
570.090-001	FORGERY	D	489	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	D	376	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.7	5.7	3.4
575.150-002	RES ARST/DETN/STOP-RSK DTH/INJRY	E	311	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	5.2	3.0
DWI													
577.010-022	DWI - CHRONIC	C	178	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.5	5.1	5.8
577.012-003	BAC - CHRONIC OFFENDER	C	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFENDER	B	1,591	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.1
577.012-001	EXCESSIVE BAC-CHRONIC OFFENDER	B	11	5.0	0.0	7.0	3.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	9.0	0.0
Drug													
195.420-001	CREATE/ALTER CHEM TO C/S	D	85	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.0	0.0	4.0
195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FELONY	D	3,869	7.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3
195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	B	1,833	11.0	9.0	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.3	8.3	6.1
195.214-001	DIST CNT SUB NEAR SCHOOL	A	39	11.3	10.0	12.3	11.7	10.8	11.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	13.3
195.222-002	TRAFFIC IN DRUGS/ATTEMPT-1ST DEGR	A	83	10.7	11.1	12.4	14.7	12.2	14.9	13.8	15.7	12.5	12.9
195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND DEGRE	B	191	3.4	10.7	10.1	11.7	9.4	10.0	8.6	10.3	10.0	9.5
195.233-002	DRUG PARAPH AMPHET/METH	E	35	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.7	2.0	0.0
195.246-001	POSS EPHEDRINE-MAN METHA	E	25	0.0	3.5	3.3	0.0	4.5	3.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCPT 3	C	281	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	7.2	6.9	7.0
579.068-003	TRAFFICKING DRUGS - 2ND DEGREE	C	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.2	9.0	8.3

* The felony class of the most populous charge code.

The statutory defined offense may include more than one charge code.

Life Sentences and sentences over 30 years are computed at 30 years.

New court commitments include offenders sentenced by the courts to a term commitment. New court commitments do not include offenders sentenced to a 120 day, long term drug program, probation or parole revocations. Offenders convicted of the attempt of the offense are excluded (the offenders are sentenced to one felony class lower.)

The felony class is the current felony class for the offense. Some offenses, including Child Molestation 1st and Endangering the Welfare of a Child have had the felony class of the offense increased during the analysis period.

DWI (577.010) Includes persistent, aggravated and chronic offenses.

6. Releases from an Adult Institution

All Releases

Since the introduction of the new salient factor guideline assessment in 2004, the number of offenders released to parole has increased along with a reduction in the number of offenders released on the mandatory conditional release date or on the expiration of sentence.

While total releases from incarceration increased each year from FY 2016-19, they dropped slightly in FY 2020 (Table 6.1). While the trend of increasing parole releases continued in FY 2020, there were decreases in number of offenders released to probation and discharged from prison in FY 2020 when compared to FY 2019. The decreases in these types of releases were also continuation of trends starting in FY 2019 for probation and FY 2018 for discharges.

Table 6.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2020

Releases from Prison											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Probation	3,138	3,337	4,393	4,430	4,992	5,047	4,969	5,153	5,213	4,822	3,859
Parole	8,440	8,869	11,683	11,654	11,968	12,066	11,140	11,354	11,401	13,246	13,550
Conditional Release	638	673	930	923	853	813	789	840	916	795	832
Other*	100	126	129	130	159	158	167	173	195	164	134
Discharge	1,365	1,375	1,627	1,623	1,615	1,520	1,508	1,589	1,488	1,356	1,109
Total Releases	13,681	14,380	18,762	18,760	19,587	19,604	18,573	19,109	19,213	20,383	19,484
Percent Increase		5.1%	30.5%	0.0%	4.4%	0.1%	-5.3%	2.9%	0.5%	6.1%	-4.4%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.1. Ten-year Trends in Releases from Prison by Release Type, FY2011 to FY2020

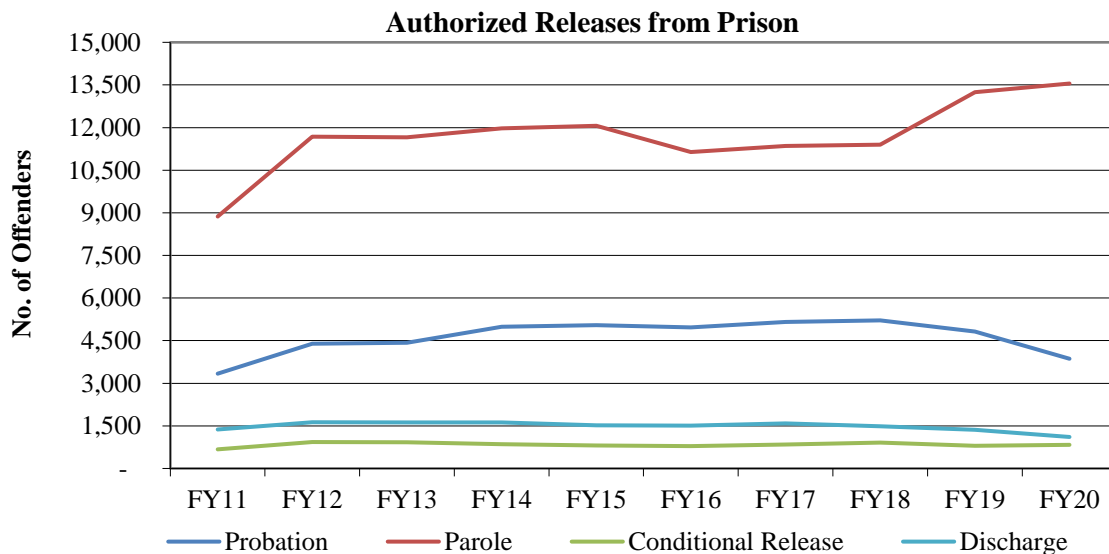


Table 6.2. Release Types, Average Percent Change of by Five-year Cohorts

Type of Releases	Change in Releases	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2015	FY2015-FY2020
Probation	10.0%	-5.2%
Parole	7.4%	2.3%
Conditional Release	5.0%	0.5%
Other*	9.6%	-3.2%
Discharge	2.2%	-6.1%
Total Releases	7.5%	-0.1%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Gender

FY2020 shows an increase in the female offender population released, a trend that was reversed in FY 2019 after a six year continued increase. The increase in releases (4.4 %) largely reflects the 31% increase in probation releases. Parole, then probation, are the leading release types for female offenders (Table 6.3 and Fig.6.2). The comparison of FY2008 -15 with FY2015-20 shows a slight percentage change in conditional release types (Table 6.4).

Table 6.3. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008 to FY2020

Female Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Probation	620	814	841	1,132	1,165	1,183	1,363	1,317	1,270	991	1,304
Parole	1,182	1,614	1,639	1,831	1,712	1,782	1,903	2,049	2,312	2,246	2,021
Conditional Release	38	56	54	60	53	71	68	101	56	86	82
Other*	8	10	4	12	14	9	14	25	12	9	22
Discharge	129	152	134	130	128	139	142	126	123	78	130
Total Releases	1,977	2,646	2,672	3,165	3,072	3,184	3,490	3,618	3,773	3,410	3,559
Percent Increase		33.8%	1.0%	18.5%	-2.9%	3.6%	9.6%	3.7%	4.3%	-9.6%	4.4%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.2. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type, FY2011 to FY2020

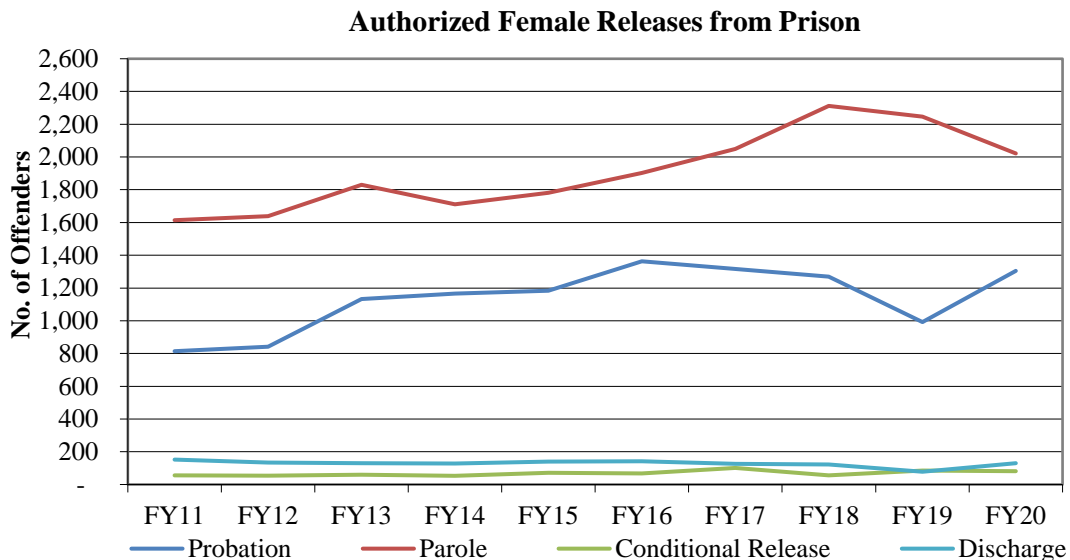


Table 6.4. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Females by Five-year Intervals

Change in Female Releases		
Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2015	FY2015-FY2020
Probation	13.8%	2.0%
Parole	8.6%	2.5%
Conditional Release	13.3%	2.9%
Other*	2.4%	19.6%
Discharge	1.5%	-1.3%
Total Releases	10.0%	2.3%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Unlike the female incarcerated population of FY2020, the male incarcerated population continues to experience a decrease in releases, 6.2 %; this reflects a 5% increase in parole releases (Table 6.5). In comparing FY2008-15 with FY2015-20 data, all types of releases remain relatively static as compared with ‘other’ release types (deaths, interstate transfers, and absconders) (Table 6.6).

Table 6.5. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2008-20

Male Releases											
Type of Releases	FY2008	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Probation	2,518	2,523	3,552	3,298	3,827	3,864	3,606	3,836	3,943	3,831	2,555
Parole	7,258	7,255	10,044	9,823	10,256	10,284	9,237	9,305	9,089	11,000	11,529
Conditional Release	600	617	876	863	800	742	721	739	860	709	750
Other*	92	116	125	118	145	149	153	148	183	155	112
Discharge	1,236	1,223	1,493	1,493	1,487	1,381	1,366	1,463	1,365	1,278	979
Total Releases	11,704	11,734	16,090	15,595	16,515	16,420	15,083	15,491	15,440	16,973	15,925
Percent Increase		0.3%	37.1%	-3.1%	5.9%	-0.6%	-8.1%	2.7%	-0.3%	9.9%	-6.2%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Figure 6.3. Ten-year Trends of the Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type, FY2011-20

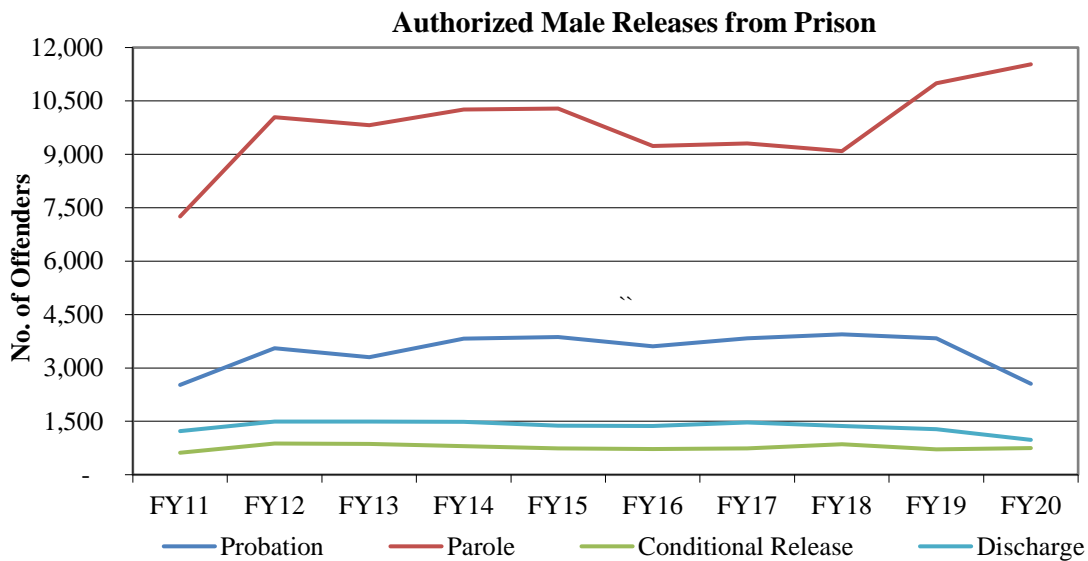


Table 6.6. Release Type, Average Percent Change for Males by Five-year Intervals

Change in Male Releases		
Type of Releases	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2008-FY2015	FY2015-FY2020
Probation	8.9%	-7.9%
Parole	7.2%	2.3%
Conditional Release	4.3%	0.2%
Other*	10.1%	-5.5%
Discharge	2.2%	-6.6%
Total Releases	7.0%	-0.6%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

7. Time Served to First Release

All Releases

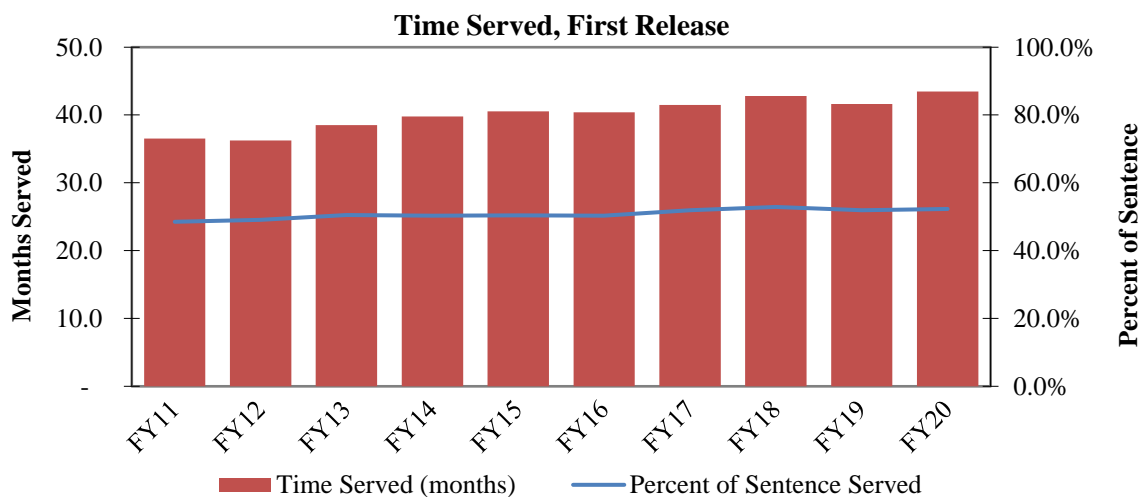
First release is defined as the first release following the admission for a new commitment. Offenders convicted of offenses committed on or after August 28, 1994 are required to serve a minimum prison term (MPT) before first release if they have committed a dangerous felony (85% of sentence) or have prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections (40% of sentence for one prior, 50% for two priors, and 80% for three or more prior incarcerations). Time served includes jail time which is credited towards total incarceration time upon entrance to the Department of Corrections. Offenders, with a sex offense conviction under Chapter 566 RSMo, must complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) before being eligible for a parole release. Offenders, with a chronic DWI sentence, must serve two years before parole eligibility per section 577.012.7(5), RSMo. First releases do not include the releases of offenders who are returned as parole violators or from a 120-day program.

Average time served as a percent of the sentence in FY2020 is 52.3%, slightly more than time served in FY2019 (Table 7.1); the time served shows a gradual increase in the past ten years (Fig. 7.1). This is expected to continue, because of the imposition of MPTs, as time served increases with increasing aggregate sentence lengths.

Table 7.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge from FY2011 to FY2020

Time Served, First Release								
	FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY11	FY2011	4,156	75.3	36.5	48.5%	84.5%	10.3%	5.2%
FY12	FY2012	5,315	73.8	36.3	49.1%	83.9%	10.9%	5.2%
FY13	FY2013	5,553	76.3	38.5	50.5%	83.4%	11.0%	5.6%
FY14	FY2014	5,543	79.1	39.8	50.3%	85.1%	10.1%	4.8%
FY15	FY2015	5,516	80.5	40.5	50.4%	85.4%	10.1%	4.5%
FY16	FY2016	5,068	80.2	40.4	50.3%	85.7%	9.6%	4.7%
FY17	FY2017	4,949	79.9	41.5	51.9%	83.9%	11.0%	5.2%
FY18	FY2018	4,826	81.0	42.8	52.9%	82.3%	12.4%	5.3%
FY19	FY2019	5,472	80.1	41.6	51.9%	86.4%	9.0%	4.5%
FY20	FY2020	5,787	83.2	43.5	52.3%	86.5%	8.9%	4.6%

Figure 7.1. First Release, Trends in Time Served for All Offenders Released from FY2011 to FY2020



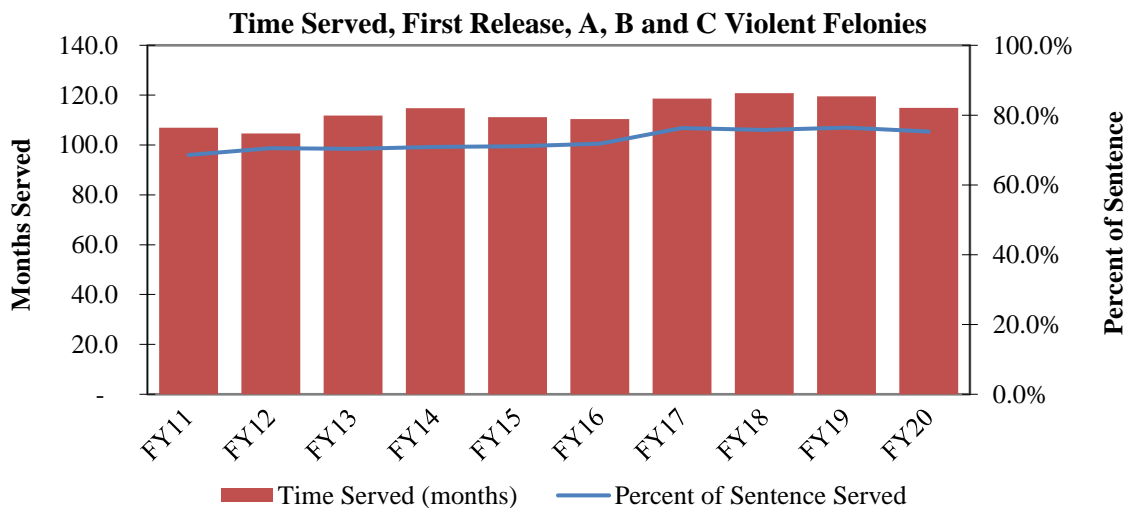
Offense Group and Felony Class Release

During the ten-year span from FY2011 to FY2020, the longest average aggregate sentence (161.8 months) for class A, B and C Violent felonies occurs in FY2014 and the greatest actual time served (120.8 months) occurs in FY2018 (Table 7.2, Fig. 7.2). The highest percent of sentence served occurs in FY2019 at 76.4% whereas in FY2020 this has decreased to 75.3%.

Table 7.2. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2011	492	155.9	106.9	68.6%	73.4%	16.9%	9.8%
FY2012	639	148.4	104.6	70.5%	77.8%	13.3%	8.9%
FY2013	656	159.0	111.9	70.4%	79.9%	12.8%	7.3%
FY2014	708	161.8	114.7	70.9%	78.2%	13.8%	7.9%
FY2015	745	156.6	111.2	71.0%	80.9%	11.5%	7.5%
FY2016	678	153.9	110.5	71.8%	83.8%	9.7%	6.5%
FY2017	612	155.3	118.6	76.3%	79.9%	13.6%	6.5%
FY2018	590	159.5	120.8	75.7%	79.2%	12.0%	8.8%
FY2019	690	156.5	119.6	76.4%	81.2%	9.9%	9.0%
FY2020	743	152.6	114.9	75.3%	81.6%	9.8%	8.6%

Figure 7.2. First Release, Trends in Time Served for Class A, B and C Violent Felonies FY2011 to FY2020

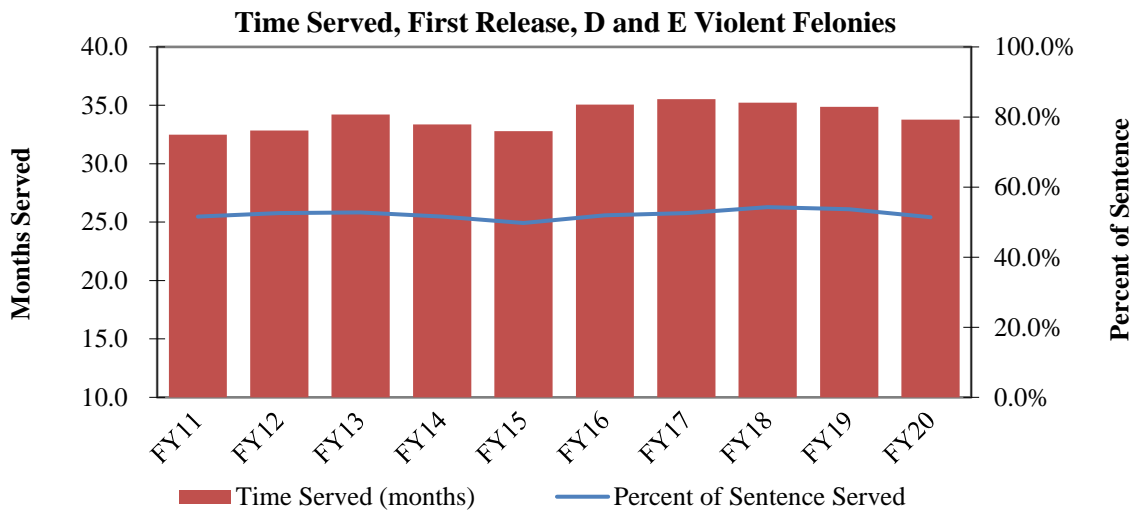


For class D and E violent felonies, not only are aggregate sentence length and time served less than class A, B and C felonies, but the percent of sentence served is lesser as well (Table 7.3). All three measures (aggregate sentence, time served, and percent of sentence served) trend upward over the last ten years. Time served and percent of sentence served both decrease from FY2018 to FY2020.

Table 7.3. Time Served to First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2011	377	63.0	32.5	51.6%	76.4%	21.0%	2.7%
FY2012	487	62.5	32.8	52.6%	79.3%	17.7%	3.1%
FY2013	542	64.8	34.2	52.8%	77.9%	19.0%	3.1%
FY2014	546	64.6	33.3	51.6%	79.9%	18.5%	1.6%
FY2015	513	65.9	32.8	49.7%	79.7%	17.0%	3.3%
FY2016	423	67.4	35.1	52.0%	76.8%	20.1%	3.1%
FY2017	495	67.6	35.5	52.6%	77.4%	20.2%	2.4%
FY2018	502	64.9	35.2	54.3%	71.9%	25.9%	2.2%
FY2019	516	64.9	34.9	53.7%	81.0%	15.9%	3.1%
FY2020	627	65.7	33.8	51.4%	83.1%	13.7%	3.2%

Figure 7.3. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class D and E Violent Felony Offenders Released from FY2011 to FY2020

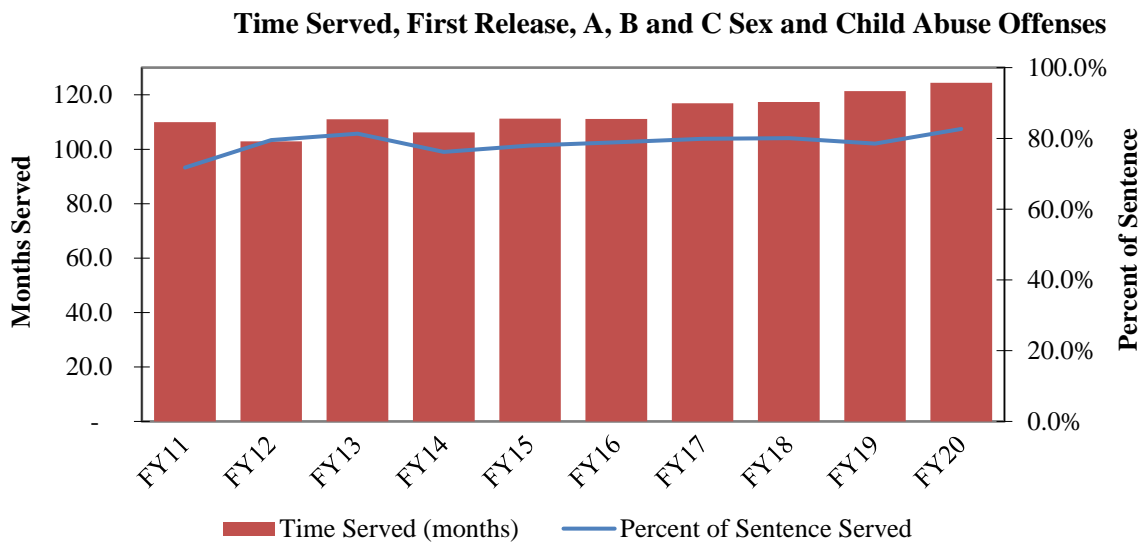


Over the last ten years, aggregate sentence length for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses are lesser than for class A, B and C violent offenses. The average percent of sentence served is greater for sex/child abuse offenses than violent offenses, thus making the average time served somewhat identical for both offense groups for class A, B and C felonies (Tables 7.2 and 7.4).

Table 7.4. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders from FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2011	166	153.3	110.0	71.7%	40.4%	27.1%	32.5%
FY2012	194	129.4	102.9	79.5%	36.6%	26.3%	37.1%
FY2013	250	136.6	111.0	81.3%	27.2%	30.4%	42.4%
FY2014	273	139.5	106.2	76.1%	31.9%	33.3%	34.8%
FY2015	280	142.6	111.2	78.0%	35.7%	39.3%	25.0%
FY2016	261	140.8	111.1	78.9%	37.5%	33.7%	28.7%
FY2017	258	146.3	116.9	79.9%	32.6%	28.3%	39.1%
FY2018	262	146.6	117.4	80.1%	32.4%	32.4%	35.1%
FY2019	236	154.5	121.3	78.5%	34.3%	32.2%	33.5%
FY2020	315	150.5	124.4	82.7%	40.3%	27.0%	32.7%

Figure 7.4. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class A, B and C Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released FY2011 to FY2020



Data from FY2011 to FY2020 show the average aggregate sentence length for class D and E sex/child abuse offenses are longer than class D and E violent offenses; similarly, time served are also longer (Table 7.5). The average percent of sentence served is greater for class A, B and C sex/child abuse offenses than for class D and E violent offenses during the ten-year span.

Table 7.5. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released from FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2011	185	63.3	44.5	70.3%	41.1%	28.1%	30.8%
FY2012	232	63.7	45.9	72.1%	32.8%	34.5%	32.8%
FY2013	264	65.3	47.0	71.9%	36.4%	35.2%	28.4%
FY2014	211	66.9	48.0	71.6%	37.4%	33.6%	28.9%
FY2015	249	69.1	47.2	68.4%	41.8%	32.9%	25.3%
FY2016	197	65.7	44.8	68.2%	46.7%	29.4%	23.9%
FY2017	178	71.1	49.1	69.1%	38.2%	41.0%	20.8%
FY2018	178	66.5	46.0	69.1%	39.9%	40.4%	19.7%
FY2019	185	74.7	49.0	65.6%	48.1%	30.8%	21.1%
FY2020	191	75.7	48.2	63.8%	53.9%	29.8%	16.2%

Figure 7.5. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders Released from FY2011 to FY2020

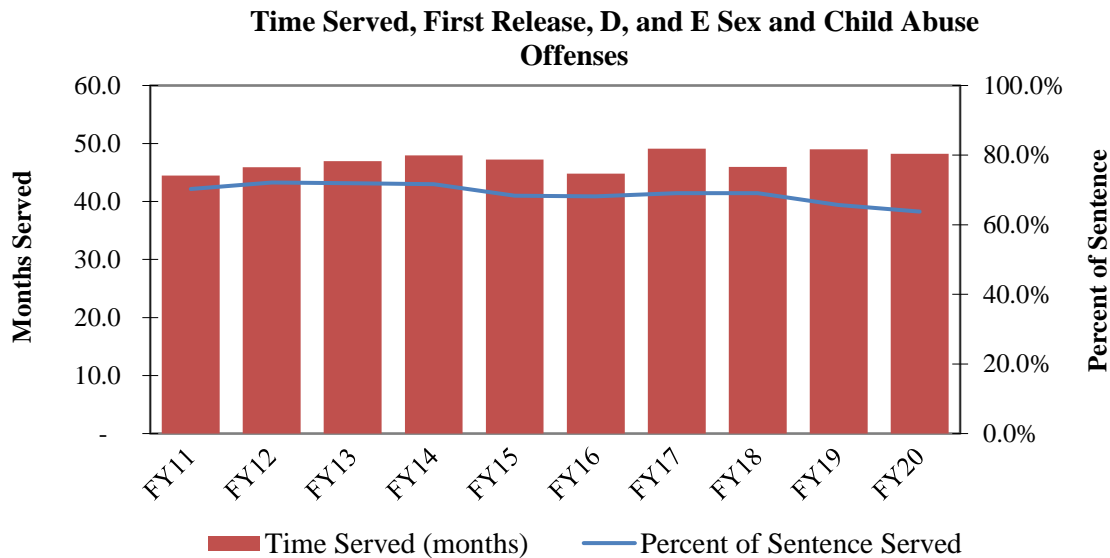


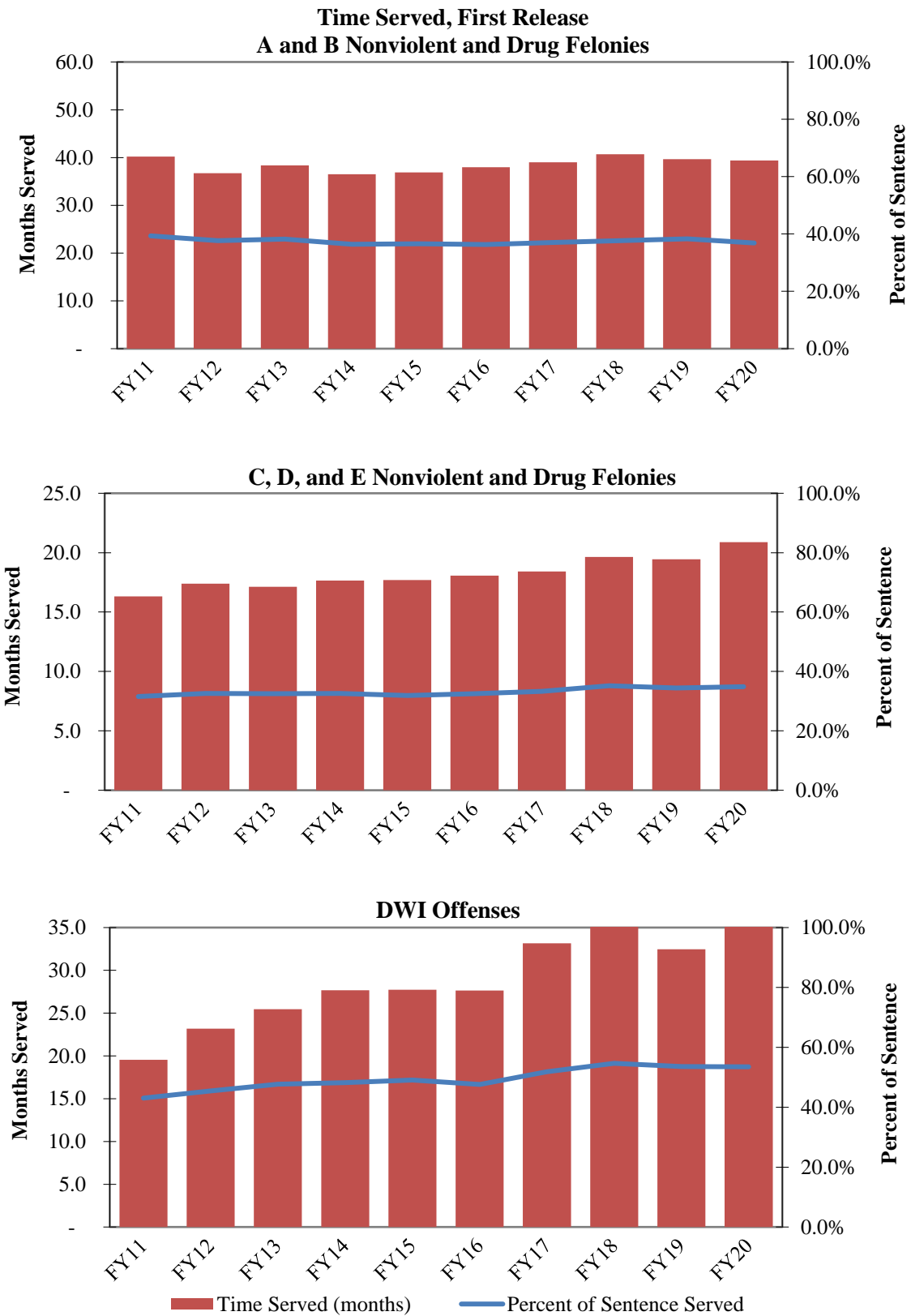
Table 7.6 and Figure 7.6 display a ten-year span of data on nonviolent, drug and DWI offenses. Average aggregate sentence for class A and B nonviolent and drug offenses from FY2011 to FY2020 are nearly twice the length of class C, D, and E nonviolent and drug offenses for time served, the average is slightly more than double. By contrast in DWI offenses, average percent of time served surpasses that in all felony classes for nonviolent and drug offenses during the ten-year span (Table 7.6). Time served and percent of sentence served remains relatively consistent among class A and B nonviolent and drug felonies from FY2011 to FY2020. For both DWI offenses as well as class C, D, and E nonviolent and drug felonies, time served and percent of time served is lowest in FY2011 and steadily increases over the ten year period (Fig. 7.6).

Table 7.6. Time Served, First Release to Parole or Conditional Release or Discharge for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI Felony Offenders Released by Release Type from FY2011 to FY2020

Time Served to First Release FY2011 to FY2020
Time Served, First Release, Nonviolent-Drug-DWI

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
A and B Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2011	496	102.1	40.2	39.4%	89.7%	8.5%	1.8%
FY2012	620	97.5	36.7	37.7%	90.5%	8.5%	1.0%
FY2013	630	100.4	38.4	38.2%	90.5%	8.1%	1.4%
FY2014	636	100.3	36.5	36.4%	93.2%	4.6%	2.2%
FY2015	643	100.8	36.9	36.6%	93.3%	6.2%	0.5%
FY2016	583	104.6	38.0	36.3%	93.1%	5.1%	1.7%
FY2017	527	105.2	39.0	37.1%	90.5%	7.4%	2.1%
FY2018	546	108.2	40.7	37.6%	90.7%	7.9%	1.5%
FY2019	615	103.5	39.6	38.3%	92.2%	6.3%	1.5%
FY2020	610	106.7	39.4	36.9%	93.9%	5.2%	0.8%
C, D and E Nonviolent and Drug Felonies							
FY2011	2,208	51.7	16.3	31.6%	93.5%	5.0%	1.5%
FY2012	2,837	53.3	17.4	32.6%	92.0%	6.4%	1.6%
FY2013	2,892	52.7	17.1	32.5%	92.7%	5.7%	1.7%
FY2014	2,881	54.2	17.7	32.6%	94.1%	5.1%	0.9%
FY2015	2,817	55.5	17.7	31.9%	94.5%	4.4%	1.0%
FY2016	2,705	55.6	18.1	32.5%	93.5%	5.1%	1.5%
FY2017	2,693	55.3	18.4	33.3%	92.7%	5.4%	1.9%
FY2018	2,580	55.8	19.6	35.2%	91.2%	6.7%	2.0%
FY2019	3,044	56.5	19.5	34.4%	93.9%	4.9%	1.2%
FY2020	3,070	59.9	20.9	34.9%	93.7%	5.1%	1.2%
DWI Offenses							
FY2011	232	45.4	19.5	43.0%	90.1%	7.8%	2.2%
FY2012	306	51.0	23.2	45.5%	84.0%	14.4%	1.6%
FY2013	319	53.4	25.5	47.7%	84.6%	12.9%	2.5%
FY2014	288	57.4	27.7	48.2%	88.9%	8.7%	2.4%
FY2015	269	56.6	27.7	49.0%	86.2%	10.0%	3.7%
FY2016	221	58.0	27.7	47.6%	86.4%	10.0%	3.6%
FY2017	186	63.9	33.2	51.9%	83.3%	15.1%	1.6%
FY2018	168	64.4	35.2	54.7%	81.5%	14.3%	4.2%
FY2019	186	60.6	32.5	53.6%	84.9%	12.4%	2.7%
FY2020	231	68.5	36.6	53.5%	86.1%	10.8%	3.0%

Figure 7.6. Trends in Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Class A and B Nonviolent and Drug, Class C and D Nonviolent and Drug, and DWI felony Offenders Released by Release Type from FY2011 to FY2020

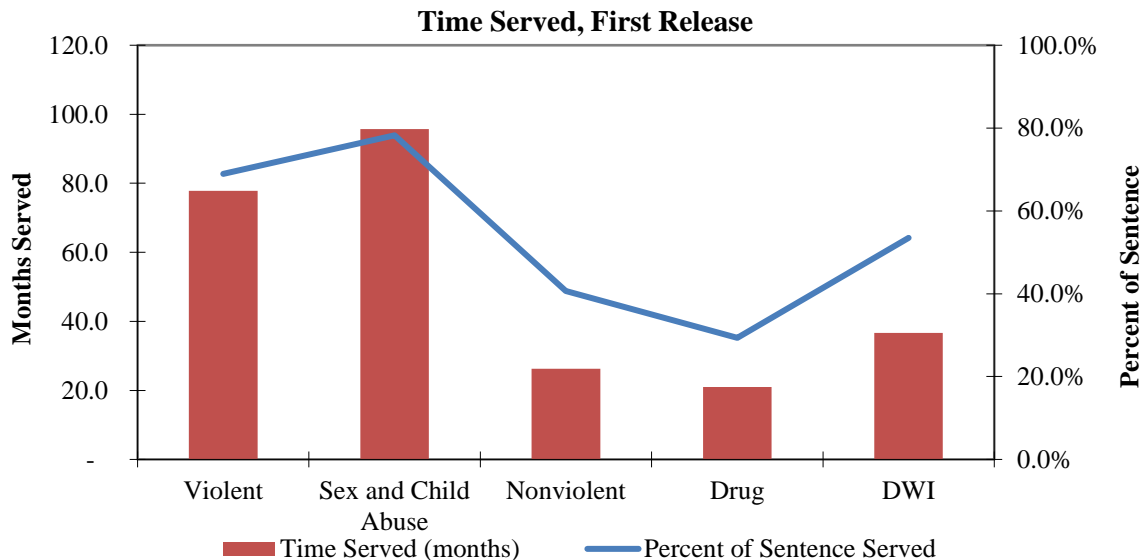


For all offenders released in FY2020, sex/child abuse offenses result in the greatest time served and the largest percent of time served (Table 7.7). Among offense groups, the greatest number of releases occurs in the nonviolent group. The drug offense group exhibits the least time served (21.0 months) and the lowest percent of sentence served (29.4%) (Table 7.7 and Fig 7.7).

Table 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2020

Offense Group	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served
Violent	1,370	112.9	77.8	68.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	506	122.3	95.7	78.3%
Nonviolent	2,065	64.6	26.2	40.6%
Drug	1,615	71.6	21.0	29.4%
DWI	231	68.5	36.6	53.5%
Total	5,787	83.2	43.5	52.3%

Figure 7.7. Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2020



Time Served – Top Twenty Offenses

Table 7.8. Top Twenty Offenses: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for All Felony Offenders Released in FY2020

Time Served, First Release, All Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	1,081	57.5	15.1	26.2%	1,063	17	1
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	412	75.5	31.5	41.7%	367	39	6
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	269	112.0	38.1	34.0%	256	11	2
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	223	61.4	25.6	41.7%	203	15	5
5	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	218	103.5	55.4	53.6%	193	23	2
6	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	188	165.5	139.5	84.3%	153	8	27
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	182	64.5	32.2	50.0%	155	20	7
8	570.090-001	FORGERY	172	64.8	24.3	37.5%	157	13	2
9	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	154	70.0	36.1	51.6%	127	20	7
10	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	154	64.2	25.8	40.2%	138	10	6
11	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	136	68.7	24.6	35.8%	130	5	1
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	107	108.0	54.6	50.5%	96	7	4
13	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	105	72.3	16.3	22.6%	105	-	-
14	577.010-022	DWI - CHRONIC	96	87.6	51.0	58.2%	81	13	2
15	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	91	109.1	81.0	74.3%	32	29	30
16	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	72	65.3	33.0	50.6%	59	8	5
17	568.040-001	NON-SUPPORT - ARREARS IN EXC	71	39.3	13.2	33.5%	69	2	-
18	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	71	130.5	84.8	65.0%	59	7	5
19	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	70	268.7	231.0	86.0%	54	6	10
20	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIR	70	59.3	25.6	43.2%	67	3	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,942	81.4	39.0	47.9%	3,564	256	122
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,888	87.8	54.4	61.9%	1,464	266	158
Total All Offense First Releases			5,830	83.5	44.0	52.7%	5,028	522	280

Table 7.9. Top Twenty Offenses by Male: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Male Offenders Released in FY2020

Time Served, First Release, Male Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	769	58.4	15.9	27.3%	753	15	1
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	368	76.3	32.4	42.5%	328	34	6
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	220	115.0	40.2	35.0%	209	9	2
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	198	62.3	26.7	42.9%	178	15	5
5	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	193	104.3	56.9	54.5%	169	22	2
6	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	178	166.0	140.5	84.6%	143	8	27
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	176	64.5	32.2	49.9%	151	19	6
8	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	142	69.5	36.2	52.1%	116	19	7
9	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	120	67.7	27.2	40.2%	105	9	6
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	120	70.1	25.5	36.4%	114	5	1
11	570.090-001	FORGERY	112	64.9	26.5	40.8%	102	8	2
12	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	100	108.7	55.8	51.3%	89	7	4
13	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	88	108.7	80.7	74.2%	32	26	30
14	577.010-022	DWI - CHRONIC	86	88.6	51.3	57.9%	76	8	2
15	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	76	70.2	16.2	23.1%	76	-	-
16	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	71	65.1	32.9	50.6%	58	8	5
17	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIR	69	59.5	25.7	43.2%	66	3	-
18	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	66	269.0	230.7	85.8%	53	4	9
19	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	64	134.0	88.2	65.9%	52	7	5
20	568.040-001	NON-SUPPORT - ARREARS IN EXC	63	40.6	13.4	33.1%	62	1	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			3,279	84.3	42.3	50.2%	2,932	227	120
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,676	90.3	57.1	63.3%	1,283	238	155
Total All Offense First Releases			4,955	86.3	47.3	54.8%	4,215	465	275

Table 7.10. Top Twenty Offenses by Female: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Female Offenders Released in FY2020

Time Served, First Release, Female Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	312	55.4	13.0	23.5%	310	2	-
2	570.090-001	FORGERY	60	64.5	20.2	31.3%	55	5	-
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	49	98.3	28.6	29.1%	47	2	-
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	44	69.1	23.7	34.4%	39	5	-
5	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	34	51.8	20.6	39.8%	33	1	-
6	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	29	77.6	16.7	21.5%	29	-	-
7	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	25	54.2	17.0	31.5%	25	-	-
8	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	25	97.7	44.4	45.4%	24	1	-
9	570.030-042	STEALING - 4TH OR SUBSEQUENT	16	47.8	21.5	45.0%	16	-	-
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	16	57.9	17.3	29.9%	16	-	-
11	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	12	75.7	34.6	45.7%	11	1	-
12	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	10	156.6	122.1	78.0%	10	-	-
13	577.010-022	DWI - CHRONIC	10	78.9	48.6	61.6%	5	5	-
14	565.060-002	ASLT 2ND-OP VEH W INTOX-INJU	8	71.5	37.7	52.7%	8	-	-
15	568.040-001	NON-SUPPORT - ARREARS IN EXC	8	29.0	10.9	37.6%	7	1	-
16	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHI	8	75.6	36.0	47.6%	7	1	-
17	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK	8	73.8	27.5	37.3%	7	1	-
18	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	7	98.4	37.2	37.8%	7	-	-
19	570.224-001	TRAFFICKING IN STOLEN IDENTI	7	81.3	33.3	41.0%	6	1	-
20	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	7	98.4	53.7	54.6%	7	-	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			695	65.8	21.5	32.7%	669	26	-
Total All Other Offense First Releases			180	73.3	38.8	52.9%	144	31	5
Total All Offense First Releases			875	67.3	25.1	37.2%	813	57	5

Table 7.11. Top Twenty Offenses by Blacks: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Black Offenders Released in FY2020

Time Served, First Release, Black Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	148	65.8	21.4	32.5%	142	5	1
2	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	138	102.3	56.9	55.6%	120	16	2
3	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	126	175.1	149.7	85.5%	103	3	20
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	99	79.4	40.7	51.2%	84	13	2
5	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	82	110.3	39.7	36.0%	75	6	1
6	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	54	70.7	36.7	51.9%	41	9	4
7	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	52	61.7	28.6	46.3%	45	7	-
8	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	47	130.1	86.8	66.7%	40	4	3
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	45	61.8	32.7	52.9%	40	4	1
10	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	43	266.2	223.3	83.9%	34	3	6
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	43	110.3	63.1	57.2%	38	3	2
12	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	41	64.3	29.8	46.3%	37	2	2
13	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIR	38	63.2	29.9	47.4%	35	3	-
14	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMP	31	187.1	162.0	86.6%	27	-	4
15	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	31	59.9	23.3	38.9%	27	3	1
16	570.090-001	FORGERY	31	63.3	32.3	51.0%	27	3	1
17	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	23	70.4	17.2	24.5%	23	-	-
18	570.030-042	STEALING - 4TH OR SUBSEQUENT	22	46.5	25.1	54.0%	18	3	1
19	565.050-002	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMP	20	124.5	108.7	87.3%	13	-	7
20	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP	19	48.0	15.4	32.2%	18	1	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			1,133	102.1	62.7	61.4%	987	88	58
Total All Other Offense First Releases			470	97.5	63.0	64.6%	354	78	38
Total All Offense First Releases			1,603	100.7	62.8	62.3%	1,341	166	96

Table 7.12. Top Twenty Offenses by Whites and other Race/Ethnicity subgroups: Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release by Offense Groups for Stated Offenders Released in FY2020

Time Served, First Release, White and Other Races Offenders

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	933	56.2	14.1	25.1%	921	12	-
2	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	313	74.2	28.6	38.5%	283	26	4
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	187	112.7	37.4	33.2%	181	5	1
4	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	171	61.3	24.8	40.3%	158	8	5
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	141	65.1	22.5	34.6%	130	10	1
6	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	137	65.4	32.1	49.0%	115	16	6
7	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	113	64.1	24.3	37.9%	101	8	4
8	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	105	71.3	24.9	35.0%	103	2	-
9	565.052-001	ASSAULT - 2ND DEGREE	100	69.6	35.8	51.4%	86	11	3
10	577.010-022	DWI - CHRONIC	90	87.4	50.6	57.9%	76	12	2
11	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	83	110.8	81.4	73.4%	31	26	26
12	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	82	72.8	16.1	22.1%	82	-	-
13	570.025-001	ROBBERY - 2ND DEGREE	80	105.7	52.9	50.1%	73	7	-
14	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	67	67.1	34.2	51.0%	54	8	5
15	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	64	106.5	48.8	45.8%	58	4	2
16	570.023-001	ROBBERY - 1ST DEGREE	62	146.1	118.8	81.3%	50	5	7
17	568.040-001	NON-SUPPORT - ARREARS IN EXC	59	37.7	12.2	32.4%	58	1	-
18	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	50	39.4	16.3	41.5%	48	2	-
19	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPTED S	42	143.6	117.1	81.5%	18	12	12
20	570.030-038	STEALING - MOTOR VEHICLE/WAT	41	60.8	22.2	36.4%	39	2	-
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			2,920	72.5	29.7	41.0%	2,665	177	78
Total All Other Offense First Releases			1,307	86.8	52.6	60.6%	1,022	179	106
Total All Offense First Releases			4,227	76.9	36.8	47.9%	3,687	356	184

8. Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases

There are many ways to measure recidivism; currently, no national standard exists. The calculated rates in this Offender Profile are for offenders' first release in the commitment. These are offenders admitted to prison to serve a new commitment and are released to either parole, conditional release or on the discharge of the sentence. Excluded from the calculation is the release of parole violators who have previously been returned to prison for a violation of supervision within the commitment. Recidivism rates that include the release of parole violators are higher than the first release recidivism rates.

Recidivism is a cumulative measure which increases as time from release increases. The recidivism rates measure two outcomes:

1. The first return to prison following the release (technical violation of supervision or new conviction)
2. The first new conviction following the release from prison (The new conviction can be a new prison sentence or probation.)

Because many offenders returned from parole are retained for a technical violation, the new conviction recidivism rate is not a very helpful indicator of new criminal behavior until two or more years from release.

New convictions include findings of guilt (suspended impositions) and deferred sentences (drug courts, DWI courts and mental health courts) that are supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole. The data for the calculation of the rates are taken from the DOC offender database. Offenses and incarcerations in other states will not be included unless the offender is returned to the custody of the DOC. Other recidivism rates are given in the Offender Supervision profile for offenders released to probation following a 120-day or long-term drug program and for offenders serving a new court probation (Section 17).

Trends

Average recidivism rates, for the FY2011-20 time span, show a steady increase from six months to five year for new conviction recidivism; first returns show a lessening rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.1).

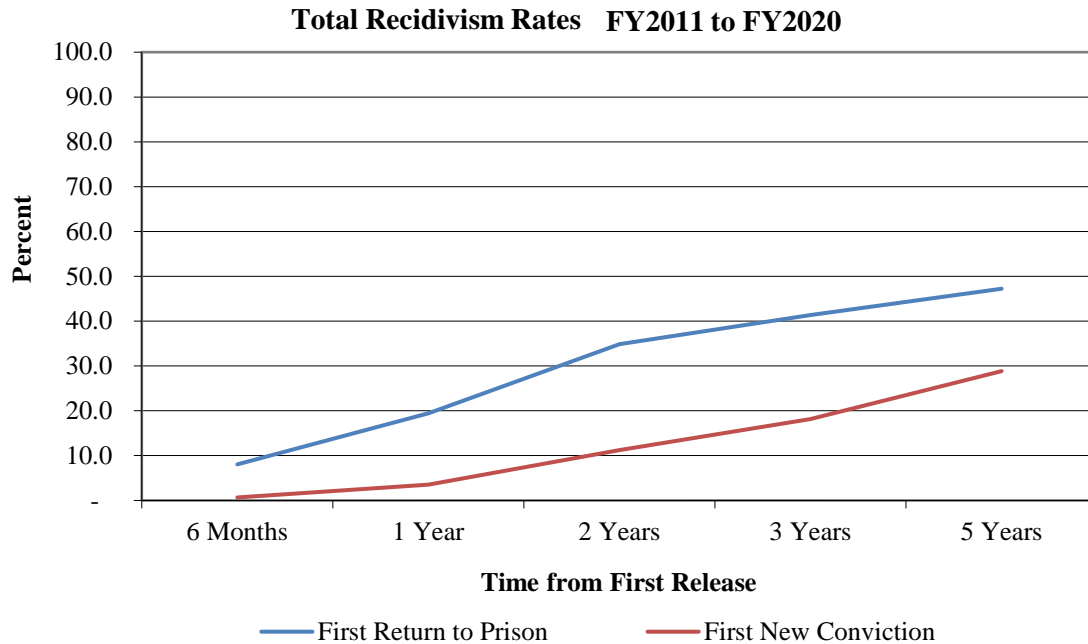
When reviewing Table 8.1, first returns to prison data showing recidivism rates over the past 10 years, no discernible trends are evident. The most recent rates are lower as data entry lags behind. When comparing FY1997-2006 recidivism rate in first returns to prison data with the current 10-year span, a marked decrease in average recidivism rates is shown to have occurred during all time intervals (6-months, 16% vs 8%; 1-yr., 28% vs 20%; 2-yrs., 41% vs 35%; 3 yrs., 47% vs 41%; and 5 yrs., 52% vs 47; respectively). Recidivism rates for first new conviction are stable (FY2011-20) except for the 5-year rate.

Table 8.1. Recidivism Rates for All Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2011	5,358	10.1	20.9	34.8	41.1	46.9
FY2012	5,455	8.9	20.8	36.1	41.8	47.6
FY2013	5,710	10.1	22.1	37.4	42.6	47.4
FY2014	5,523	8.5	20.8	36.8	42.7	47.5
FY2015	5,368	10.5	22.8	37.4	42.8	46.7
FY2016	4,910	9.6	20.8	36.0	40.8	-
FY2017	5,007	7.9	18.5	32.4	37.2	-
FY2018	5,120	6.3	15.9	27.3	-	-
FY2019	5,630	4.6	12.4	-	-	-
FY2020	5,576	4.2	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		8.1	19.5	34.9	41.3	47.2

First New Conviction						
FY2011	5,358	0.8	3.9	11.5	18.6	29.6
FY2012	5,455	0.7	3.8	11.9	19.4	31.1
FY2013	5,710	0.7	4.1	11.9	18.9	28.9
FY2014	5,523	0.8	3.5	11.2	17.7	28.5
FY2015	5,368	0.9	3.6	10.8	17.3	26.2
FY2016	4,910	0.7	3.4	11.4	18.1	-
FY2017	5,007	0.8	3.4	10.8	17.1	-
FY2018	5,120	0.6	3.4	10.5	-	-
FY2019	5,630	0.5	2.8	-	-	-
FY2020	5,576	0.3	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.7	3.5	11.3	18.2	28.9

Figure 8.1. Total Ten-year Recidivism for All Offenders on First Release to First Return to Prison and First New Conviction, FY2011 to FY2020



Gender

Female offenders have lower rates of recidivism for both first return to prison and first new convictions when compared with males (Tables 8.2 and 8.3); this is true across all time intervals. However, the female recidivism rates at 1, 2 and 3-years incrementally increase since FY2011 for first return to prison; increasing rates with new convictions occur at 1, 2, 3, and 5-years.

Male five-year recidivism rates averages, for first returns and new convictions, are close to 5 percentage points greater than females during the last 10-year time span (Tables 8.2 and 8.3). Both measures of male recidivism show no apparent trends during FY2011-20. As with female recidivism rates, male new conviction recidivism rate increases steadily from six month to five years while first returns show a slower rate of increase after two years (Fig. 8.3).

Table 8.2. Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders, First Return to Prison and First New Conviction from FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2011	667	6.9	16.9	32.4	38.7	43.0
FY2012	703	4.7	13.1	28.7	34.0	39.3
FY2013	765	7.8	19.0	33.6	37.9	42.5
FY2014	693	8.2	20.1	36.8	41.0	44.7
FY2015	777	10.0	23.3	36.2	40.3	43.1
FY2016	716	8.9	18.6	31.7	35.5	-
FY2017	758	6.7	17.2	28.4	34.3	-
FY2018	790	3.0	10.5	20.8	-	-
FY2019	889	3.3	8.0	-	-	-
FY2020	802	2.6	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		6.1	16.1	31.0	37.4	42.5

First New Conviction						
FY2011	667	0.9	2.7	9.1	15.0	23.5
FY2012	703	0.3	2.4	9.8	16.6	25.3
FY2013	765	0.1	3.5	10.3	16.3	26.3
FY2014	693	0.4	3.5	12.0	17.9	26.7
FY2015	777	1.0	3.2	11.3	17.2	24.2
FY2016	716	1.1	4.5	9.8	15.9	-
FY2017	758	0.5	2.4	7.3	12.9	-
FY2018	790	0.6	2.9	9.4	-	-
FY2019	889	0.6	2.0	-	-	-
FY2020	802	1.2	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.7	3.0	9.9	16.0	25.2

Figure 8.2. Total Ten-year Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders on First Release to First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction, FY2011 to FY2020

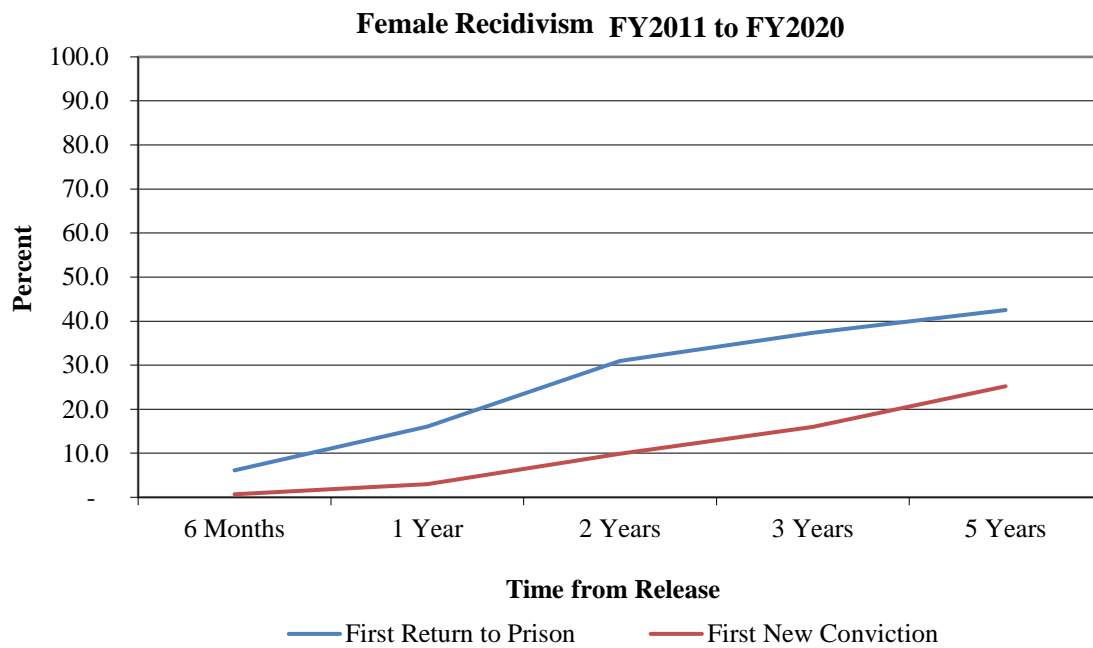


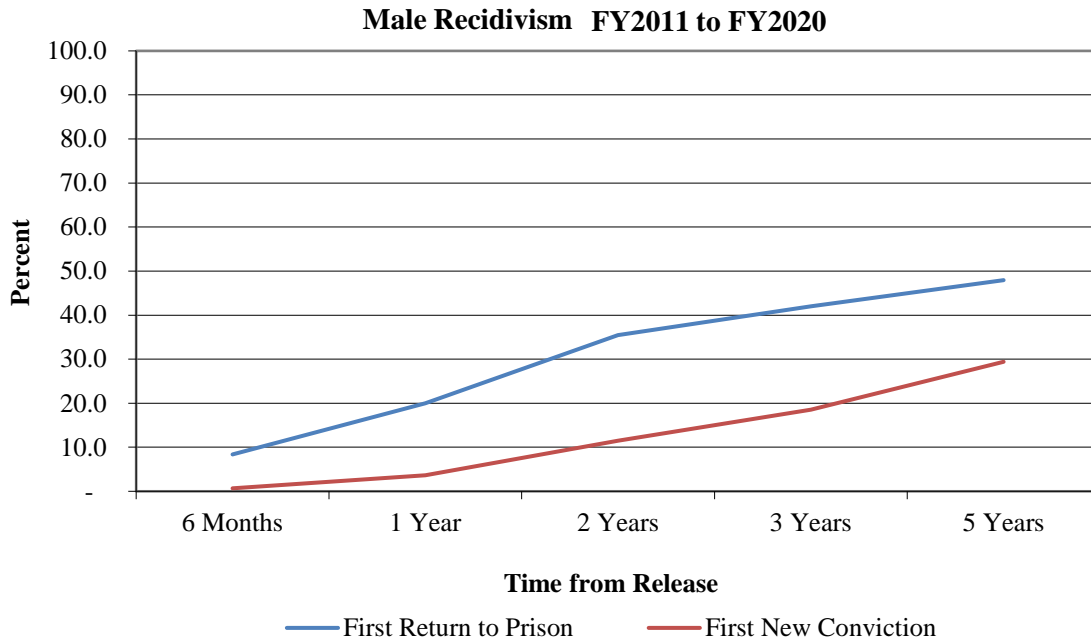
Table 8.3. Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders, First Return to an Institution and First New Conviction from FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Percent Returned Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return to Prison						
FY2011	4,691	10.6	21.4	35.1	41.5	47.5
FY2012	4,752	9.6	22.0	37.2	43.0	48.8
FY2013	4,945	10.4	22.6	38.0	43.3	48.2
FY2014	4,830	8.6	20.9	36.9	42.9	47.9
FY2015	4,591	10.6	22.7	37.7	43.3	47.3
FY2016	4,194	9.8	21.2	36.7	41.7	-
FY2017	4,249	8.1	18.8	33.1	37.7	-
FY2018	4,330	7.0	16.9	28.5	-	-
FY2019	4,741	4.9	13.2	-	-	-
FY2020	4,774	4.4	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		8.4	20.0	35.5	42.0	47.9

First New Conviction

FY2011	4,691	0.7	4.0	11.9	19.1	30.5
FY2012	4,752	0.7	4.0	12.2	19.8	31.9
FY2013	4,945	0.8	4.1	12.1	19.3	29.3
FY2014	4,830	0.9	3.5	11.1	17.6	28.7
FY2015	4,591	0.8	3.7	10.7	17.3	26.5
FY2016	4,194	0.7	3.3	11.7	18.4	-
FY2017	4,249	0.8	3.6	11.5	17.8	-
FY2018	4,330	0.6	3.5	10.8	-	-
FY2019	4,741	0.5	3.0	-	-	-
FY2020	4,774	0.2	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE		0.7	3.6	11.5	18.5	29.4

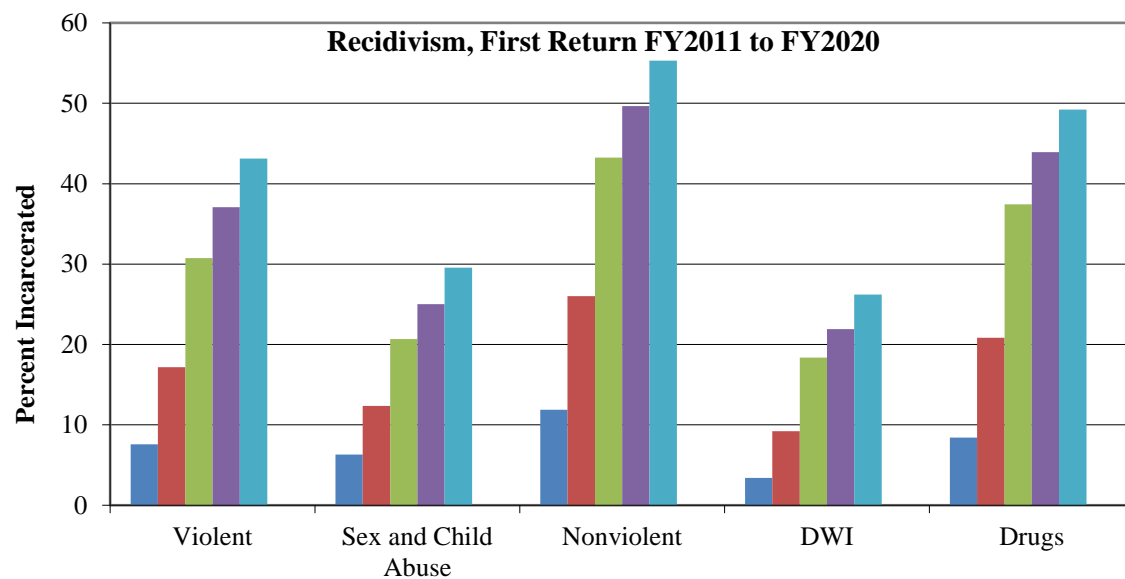
Figure 8.3. Total Ten-year Recidivism for Male Offenders on First Release to First Return to Institution and First New Conviction, FY2011 to FY2020



Offense Group

In examination of first released from FY2011 to FY2020, recidivism rate for first returns to prison is lowest for DWI offenders throughout all time intervals (Fig. 8.4). Sex and child abuse offenders have the second lowest recidivism rates for first return to incarceration. Nonviolent offenders exhibit the highest rates of first return recidivism in all time periods.

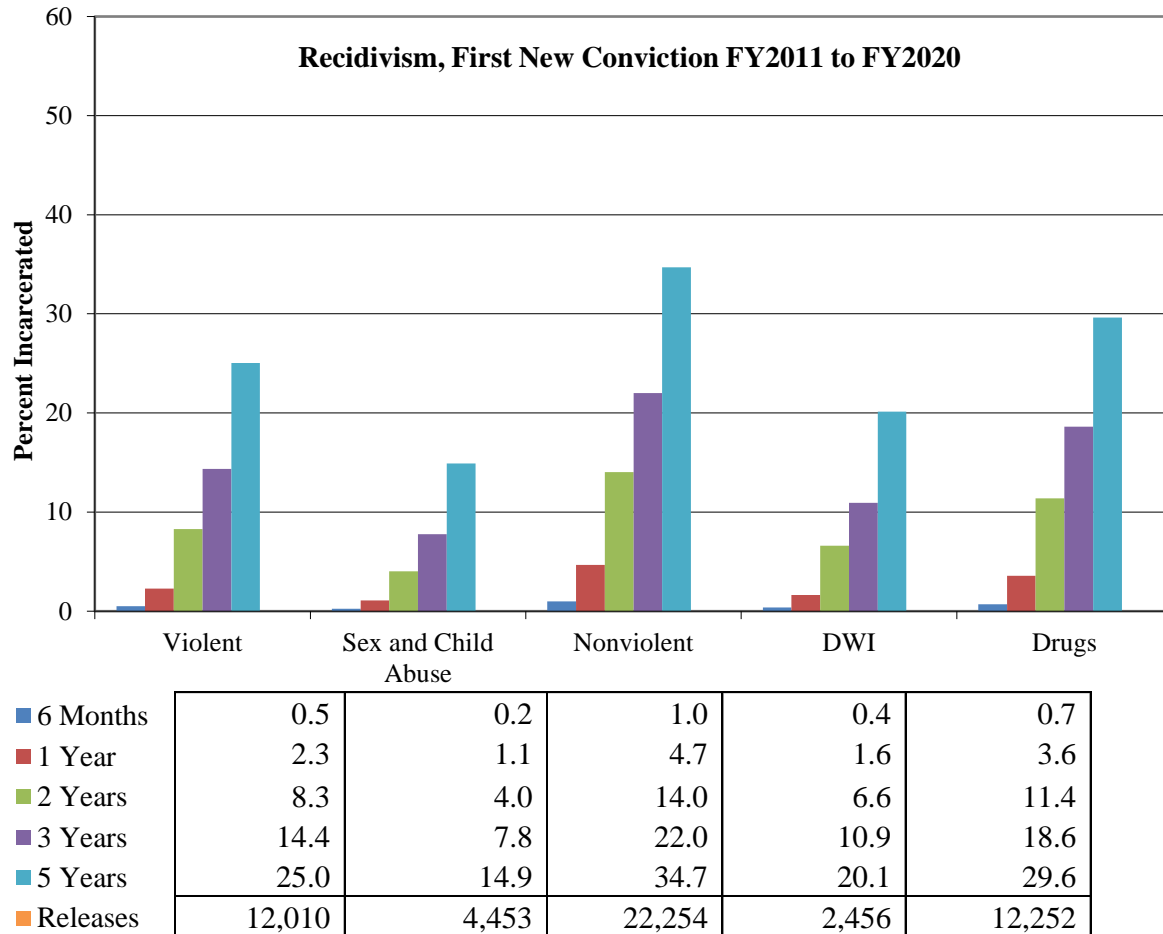
Figure 8.4. Percent of First Returns to Prison for All Offenders with First Release from an Institution between FY2011 and FY2020 by Offense Group



6 Months	7.6	6.3	11.9	3.4	8.4
1 Year	17.2	12.4	26.0	9.2	20.8
2 Years	30.7	20.7	43.3	18.4	37.4
3 Years	37.1	25.0	49.7	21.9	43.9
5 Years	43.1	29.6	55.3	26.2	49.2
Releases	12,010	4,453	22,254	2,456	12,252

For first new convictions after first release, nonviolent offenders retain the highest recidivism rates in all time intervals. Recidivism in this group reaches 34.7% within five years for releases between FY2011 and FY2020. The percent of new convictions for sex/child abuse offenders is at the lowest in all time periods. Unlike first return recidivism, first new conviction recidivism is greater for DWI than for sex/child abuse offenders (Fig. 8.5).

Figure 8.5. Percent of First New Convictions for All Offenders with First Release from Prison between FY2011 and FY2020 by Offense Group



9. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

The sex offender population comprises offenders with conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), failure to comply with the sex offender registration laws under Chapter 589 (Crime Prevention), or conviction of a child abuse offense under Chapter 568 (Offenses against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Failure to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) requires offenders to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Demographics

The FY2020 sex/child abuse population comprises 4, 593 persons—twenty percent of the total incarcerated population. Males comprise the vast majority of offenders (about 98%). White offenders constitute 70% of males and 83% of females among this offense group (Table 9.1). These figures are stable from the previous fiscal year. Seventy-two percent of male offenders in this offense group are currently between age 30 and 59 years of age, evenly distributed among the five-year age groups within that range. Female offenders tend to be younger with 61% between ages of 25 to 39 years (Table 9.2).

Table 9.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	2	8	10	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	11	1,209	1,220	9.8%	27.0%	26.6%
Hispanic	5	114	119	4.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Native American	1	14	15	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	-	9	9	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	93	3,127	3,220	83.0%	69.8%	70.1%
Total	112	4,481	4,593	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2020

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	-	10	10	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Age 20 To 24	5	185	190	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Age 25 To 29	17	400	417	15.2%	8.9%	9.1%
Age 30 To 34	25	474	499	22.3%	10.6%	10.9%
Age 35 To 39	26	545	571	23.2%	12.2%	12.4%
Age 40 To 44	17	566	583	15.2%	12.6%	12.7%
Age 45 To 49	10	539	549	8.9%	12.0%	12.0%
Age 50 To 54	9	500	509	8.0%	11.2%	11.1%
Age 55 To 59	-	503	503	0.0%	11.2%	11.0%
Age 60 To 64	3	357	360	2.7%	8.0%	7.8%
Age 65 To 69	-	205	205	0.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Age 70 And Over	-	197	197	0.0%	4.4%	4.3%
Total	112	4,481	4,593	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex Offender Classification

Assessments are conducted to classify an offender's health needs and skill levels. Some offenders may be 'unclassified' which includes recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Statutory law requires offenders admitted under a 120-day program to be released within 120 days of admission if they successfully complete the program. Therefore, 120-day offenders do not receive a full classification upon admission due to the expected short prison stay.

As of June 30, 2020, seventy-four percent of sex offenders report a HSD/HSE education level with 75% of offenders classified as being at least semi-skilled; these percentages are higher than for all incarcerated offenders (Tables 9.3). A greater percent of females than males are classified as possessing the highest level of vocational readiness (30.3% vs 19.5%, respectively). Yet, a larger percent of women are 'unskilled' compared to men (22.7% vs 14.5%, respectively). A lower percent of incarcerated sex/child abuse offenders than the general institutional population have none or mild mental health problems (82.4% vs 77.2%, respectively) (Tables 2.5 and 9.3). A greater percent of males than females are classified as having 'no mental health problems.' The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication is more than double the percent of males (Table 9.3).

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than C-2 custody level until they have completed MOSOP. Thus, it is not surprising that over 90% of sex/child abuse offenders are classified as C-2 and C-3. A large disparity exists between male and female offenders--92% of male offenders are Level II or III custody while these custody levels contain only 58% of the female sex/child abuse offenders (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2020

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	93	3,413	3,506	78.2%	74.5%	74.6%
9-12th Grade	5	209	214	4.2%	4.6%	4.6%
6-8th Grade	3	293	296	2.5%	6.4%	6.3%
4-5th Grade	11	302	313	9.2%	6.6%	6.7%
0-3rd Grade	7	363	370	5.9%	7.9%	7.9%
Unclassified	-	38	38			
Total	119	4,618	4,737	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Vocational Readiness

Trained & Skilled	36	893	929	30.3%	19.5%	19.8%
Skilled	28	1,304	1,332	23.5%	28.5%	28.3%
Semi-skilled	16	1,249	1,265	13.4%	27.3%	26.9%
Unskilled	27	662	689	22.7%	14.5%	14.7%
No Skills or Training	5	335	340	4.2%	7.3%	7.2%
Unclassified	-	38	38			
Total	112	4,481	4,593	94.1%	97.0%	96.9%

Mental Health Problems

No Mental Health Problems	26	2,112	2,138	21.8%	46.1%	45.5%
Mild Impairment	34	1,455	1,489	28.6%	31.8%	31.7%
Clinic Care-Medication	49	810	859	41.2%	17.7%	18.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	3	60	63	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	6	6	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	-	38	38			
Total	112	4,481	4,593	94.1%	97.0%	96.9%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Table 9.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population by Custody Level on June 30, 2020

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
C-1	35	220	255	31.3%	5.0%	5.6%
C-2	52	2,572	2,624	46.4%	57.9%	57.6%
C-3	25	1,651	1,676	22.3%	37.2%	36.8%
Unclassified	-	38	38			
Total	112	4,481	4,593	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Overall, substance abuse among the sex/child abuse offenders is lower than in the general population (87.4% vs 70.2%, respectively) (Tables 2.7 and 9.5). Short-term treatment is the most common interventional need and accounts for 28.7% of males and 17.2% of females. (Table 9.5).

Comparison of the current year sex/child abuse offender population to that of FY2015 is only valid for large population groups; therefore, comparisons are limited to black, Hispanic, and white males and also white females. Data show no significant change among black and white males; Hispanic male offenders exhibit an increase of 11%. The white female offender population decreases 7% (Table 9.6); this follows a trend from the previous year--comparison of FY2015 to FY2020 data shows a 25% increase of sex/child abuse offenses among white females.

Table 9.5. Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Substance Abuse Score, June 30, 2020

Most Recent SACA	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Assessment	-	555	555	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	39	1,196	1,235	34.8%	30.5%	30.6%
Slight-Requires SA education	23	944	967	20.5%	24.0%	23.9%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	29	1,172	1,201	25.9%	29.9%	29.7%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	17	558	575	15.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	4	56	60	3.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Total	112	4,481	4,593	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes offenders with no assessment

Table 9.6. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015 and the FY2020 Cohort

Race/Ethnicity	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	1	8	9	2	8	10	100.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Black	16	1,315	1,331	11	1,209	1,220	-31.3%	-8.1%	-8.3%
Hispanic	3	102	105	5	114	119	66.7%	11.8%	13.3%
Native American	-	13	13	1	14	15	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%
Unknown	-	3	3	-	9	9	0.0%	200.0%	200.0%
White	125	3,356	3,481	93	3,127	3,220	-25.6%	-6.8%	-7.5%
Total	145	4,797	4,942	112	4,481	4,593	-22.8%	-6.6%	-7.1%

Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses

Table 9.7. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated in FY2020

Rank	County	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	Jackson	529	21.3	11.5%
2	St. Louis City	518	22.9	11.3%
3	St. Louis Cnty	429	19.4	9.3%
4	Greene	239	17.0	5.2%
5	St. Charles	179	18.6	3.9%
6	Buchanan	117	21.4	2.5%
7	Jasper	112	16.8	2.4%
8	Jefferson	108	17.4	2.4%
9	Clay	107	19.9	2.3%
10	Boone	99	18.5	2.2%
11	St. Francois	83	20.0	1.8%
12	Platte	76	19.5	1.7%
13	Cape Girardeau	67	15.5	1.5%
14	Christian	64	17.8	1.4%
15	Phelps	60	17.7	1.3%
16	Cass	53	16.7	1.2%
17	Lafayette	52	19.0	1.1%
18	Johnson	51	17.2	1.1%
19	Lincoln	50	15.7	1.1%
20	Warren	50	16.7	1.1%
Total Top 20 Counties		3,043	19.7	66.3%
Total All Other Counties		1,550	16.0	33.7%
Total All Counties		4,593	18.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years

Table 9.8. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2020

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - FIRST DEGREE	657	19.7	14.4%
2	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	451	12.5	9.9%
3	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND 14	420	19.5	9.2%
4	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER 14	257	19.1	5.6%
5	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COMPULSI	180	24.4	3.9%
6	566.030-996	FORCIBLE RAPE/ATTEMPT FORC RAPE W	174	29.2	3.8%
7	566.034-001	STATUTORY RAPE-2ND DEGRE	140	10.5	3.1%
8	566.032-002	STAT RAPE-1ST-WEAP/MULTI-UND 12	128	20.6	2.8%
9	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	123	27.3	2.7%
10	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY-2ND DEG	123	11.6	2.7%
11	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	118	27.5	2.6%
12	566.060-993	FORCIBLE SODOMY-DEV SEXUAL INT	94	24.3	2.1%
13	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGRE	79	27.1	1.7%
14	566.030-001	RAPE OR ATTEMPTED RAPE - 1ST DEGR	65	19.4	1.4%
15	566.062-003	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STATUTO	59	19.1	1.3%
16	566.060-001	SODOMY OR ATTEMPTED SODOMY - 1ST	58	17.7	1.3%
17	566.060-999	SODOMY - PHYS INJ/WEAPON	57	29.9	1.2%
18	566.060-997	SODOMY	56	28.3	1.2%
19	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHILD-1S	51	9.2	1.1%
20	566.030-999	FORC RAPE-INJ/WEP->1PRSN/VIC<12	48	27.6	1.0%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	3,338	19.8	72.9%
		Total All Other Offenses	958	19.3	20.9%
		Total All Offenses	4,578	18.5	93.8%

Life sentences computed as 30 years.

Admissions

Total admissions for sex/child abuse offenses in FY2020 show a 13% decrease from the previous year but overall a 2 percent increase from ten years ago. Year-by-year differences in the percent of sex/child abuse offenses vary during the last 10 years (from -13.4% to 8.4%). New admissions continue to account for two-thirds of all admissions for these offenses which is higher than the general population rate of 50% (Tables 5.1 and 9.9). From FY2010-20, new prison sentences are the greatest source for admissions (Table 9.9). Five-year trends show stable to minimally decreasing population counts (Table 9.10).

Table 9.9. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution, FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Admission	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
New Admissions	580	587	647	669	715	693	646	637	645	644	582
New Prison Sentences	403	435	501	506	528	526	491	482	502	499	491
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	177	152	146	163	187	167	155	155	143	145	91
Returns from Supervision	227	288	326	343	332	376	350	353	314	307	242
Law Violations	37	61	91	89	79	83	106	108	76	80	66
Technical Violations	190	227	235	254	253	293	244	245	238	227	176
All Admissions	807	875	973	1,012	1,047	1,069	996	990	959	951	824
Percent Change		8.4%	11.2%	4.0%	3.5%	2.1%	-6.8%	-0.6%	-3.1%	-0.8%	-13.4%

Prior to July 1, 2008 admissions included offenders who were returned to a Community Release Center, but were not subsequently returned to prison.

After July 1, 2008 only offenders returning to prison are included as returns from supervision.

Figure 9.1. Ten-year Trends in Admission Type to Prison for Sex and Child Abuse Offenses, FY2010 to FY2020

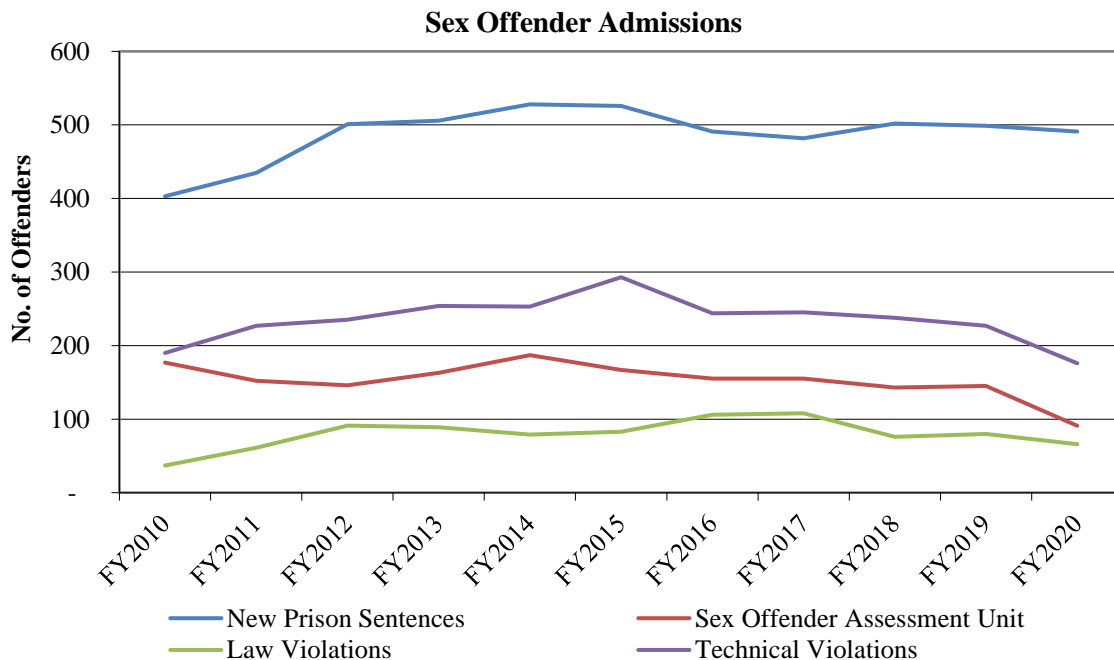


Table 9.10. Annual Percent Change in Admissions for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders in Five-year Intervals, FY2010 to FY2020

	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY2010-FY2015	FY2015-2020
New Admissions	3.6%	-3.4%
New Prison Sentences	5.5%	-1.4%
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	-1.2%	-11.4%
Returns from Supervision	10.6%	-8.4%
Law Violations	17.5%	-4.5%
Technical violations	9.0%	-9.7%
All Admissions	5.8%	-5.1%

Releases

Sex and child abuse offender releases in FY2020 decrease by 2.5% from the prior year. The greatest number of releases each year is releases to parole, followed by discharges (Table 9.11). Releases to probation are for offenders stipulated by the court to the Sex Offender Assessment Unit and assessed as suitable for probation.

Table 9.11. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2011 to FY2020

Type of Release	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Probations	118	108	139	120	152	129	121	135	124	118
Paroles	264	314	374	406	409	455	394	360	380	425
Conditional Releases	120	121	177	218	204	216	174	192	189	150
Other*	33	33	37	41	33	37	35	41	47	49
Discharges	203	187	267	305	267	226	237	284	237	211
Total Releases	738	763	994	1,090	1,065	1,063	961	1,012	977	953
Percent Increase		3.4%	30.3%	9.7%	-2.3%	-0.2%	-9.6%	5.3%	-3.5%	-2.5%

*Other includes deaths, interstate transfers and absconders.

Time Served to First Release

Incarcerated offenders, convicted of a sex offense as defined in 589.015, RSMo, are required to complete the MOSOP before being eligible for parole. Failure to complete the program requires the offender to serve the complete sentence incarcerated.

The top twenty sex/child abuse offenses, based on number of releases, have an overall average time served to first release of 74.8 months, a decrease from the last two years (77.6 months in FY2019; 78.3 months in FY2018).

Table 9.12. Top Twenty Sex and Child Abuse Offenses of Incarcerated Offenders, FY2020

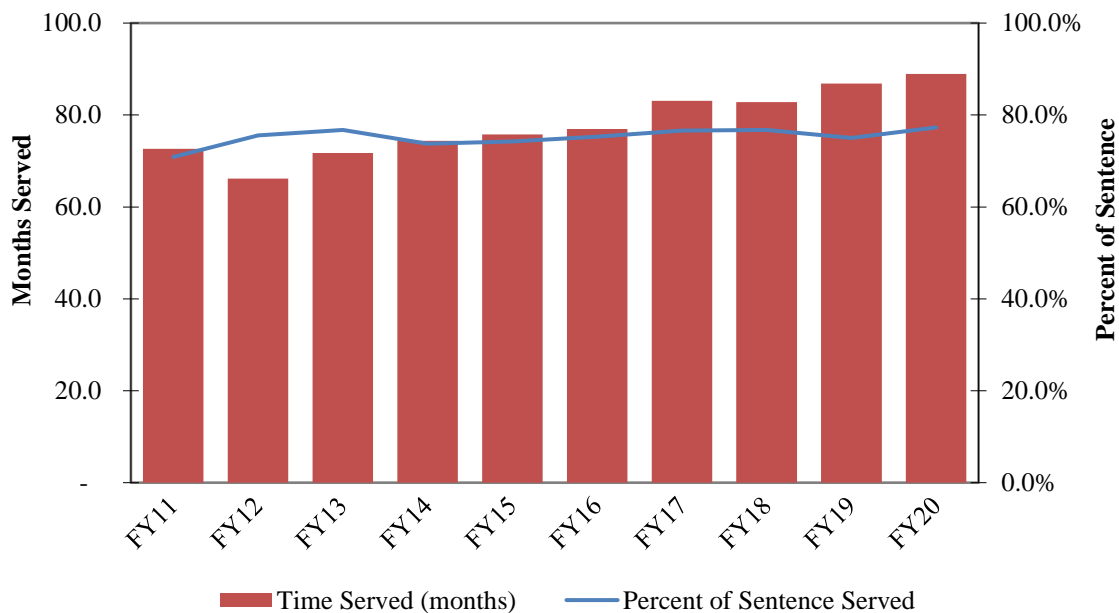
Time Served, First Release to Prison									
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	First Releases	Average Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent Served	Released To		
							Parole	Conditional Release	Discharge
1	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	91	109.1	81.0	74.3%	32	29	30
2	566.062-001	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPTED S	46	142.0	115.3	81.2%	20	14	12
3	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS A SEX OF	39	40.1	19.3	48.2%	33	5	1
4	566.064-001	STATUTORY SODOMY - 2ND DEGRE	36	96.1	61.3	63.8%	15	16	5
5	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	25	38.5	18.6	48.3%	22	2	1
6	566.062-003	STATUTORY SODOMY/ATTEMPT STA	34	130.6	119.3	91.3%	19	4	11
7	589.425-001	FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER	23	42.0	23.2	55.3%	17	5	1
8	566.032-001	STATUTORY RAPE OR ATTEMPTED	28	136.8	104.1	76.1%	12	7	9
9	589.425-004	FAIL REG AS SEX OFF PER 589.	23	56.5	24.3	43.1%	22	1	-
10	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	14	48.9	25.1	51.3%	11	1	2
11	589.425-002	FL TO REG SEX OFFNDR-SPC CONDS	11	51.0	23.7	46.5%	11	-	-
12	566.062-999	STATUTORY SODOMY-1ST DEG	15	239.0	215.3	90.1%	3	3	9
13	589.425-002	FAIL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-589	10	54.5	19.4	35.6%	9	1	-
14	566.150-002	SEX OFFENDER PRESENT/LOITER	9	41.6	19.9	47.8%	9	-	-
15	589.425-003	FL REG AS SEX OFFENDER-2ND OFFENS	6	60.2	28.9	48.1%	4	2	-
16	566.030-997	FORCIBLE RAPE - FORCIBLE COM	8	158.0	149.3	94.5%	4	-	4
17	566.032-999	STATUTORY RAPE-1ST DEGREE	8	233.0	178.5	76.6%	2	3	3
18	589.425-003	FAIL TO REGISTER AS A SEX OF	8	44.0	14.4	32.8%	7	1	-
19	566.030-993	FORCIBLE RAPE	7	300.0	272.3	90.8%	2	1	4
20	566.031-001	RAPE - 2ND DEGREE	7	72.7	46.8	64.3%	4	2	1
Total Top Twenty Offense First Releases			448	100.9	74.8	74.2%	258	97	93
Total All Other Offense First Releases			97	233.2	201.8	86.5%	31	50	55
Total All Offense First Releases			584	116.1	90.9	78.3%	289	147	148

Examination of the last ten years shows that since FY2012 the aggregate sentence length, overall, rises. FY2020 data has a stable aggregate sentence length of 115.1 months (Table 9.13). The percent of time served remains fairly consistent with a range from 71-88% (Fig. 9.2). The largest release types in FY2020 are for parole, then conditional or administrative, and least for discharge (Table 9.13).

Table 9.13. Time Served and Percent of Sentence to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type, FY2011 to FY2020

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence (months)	Time Served (months)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent Released to Parole	Percent Released CR, Adm	Percent Released Discharge
FY2011	369	102.5	72.6	70.9%	42.3%	27.4%	30.4%
FY2012	473	87.5	66.2	75.6%	38.1%	30.2%	31.7%
FY2013	572	93.5	71.7	76.7%	36.9%	31.5%	31.6%
FY2014	538	100.9	74.4	73.8%	38.8%	32.2%	29.0%
FY2015	569	102.1	75.8	74.2%	43.1%	33.6%	23.4%
FY2016	496	102.2	76.9	75.3%	44.4%	30.6%	25.0%
FY2017	473	108.5	83.1	76.6%	38.3%	31.7%	30.0%
FY2018	475	107.9	82.8	76.7%	39.8%	32.8%	27.4%
FY2019	430	115.7	86.8	75.0%	43.3%	28.8%	27.9%
FY2020	547	115.1	88.9	77.3%	49.4%	26.0%	24.7%

Figure 9.2. Trends in Time Served to First Release for Sex and Child Abuse Offenders Released from an Adult Institution, FY2011 to FY2020



Recidivism of Sex Offenders

Since FY2011, the percent of offenders returning to prison on a new conviction after completing MOSOP is less than those who failed or refused MOSOP (Table 9.14). Most sex offenders, who are convicted of a new offense, are convicted of a non-sex offense. Recidivism for new sex offense is very low (average of 2.9% at 5-years) (Table 9.15). Sex offender recidivism over ten years shows rates of new conviction rising more steeply between one and three years after release, with a greater and continuing rate of increase after three years (Fig. 9.4). This is in contrast to general offender recidivism where rates seem to level off significantly after two years. The ten-year trend for all sex offenders returning for new sex offense conviction is somewhat different in that the percent return rises steadily to the third year, then increases at a greater rate (Fig. 9.4).

Table 9.14. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2011 to FY2020 to First New Conviction by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2011	231	0.4	1.7	3.0	5.6	12.6
FY2012	243	-	0.4	5.8	11.5	19.3
FY2013	268	-	0.7	3.0	6.0	9.3
FY2014	296	0.3	0.7	3.7	7.4	12.2
FY2015	286	-	-	1.4	4.5	10.5
FY2016	257	-	1.2	3.1	5.8	-
FY2017	219	-	0.9	2.3	4.1	-
FY2018	229	-	0.4	2.6	-	-
FY2019	244	-	0.4	-	-	-
FY2020	294	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,567	0.1	0.7	3.1	6.4	12.6
Failed or Refused						
FY2011	166	-	0.6	6.6	11.4	19.9
FY2012	203	1.0	2.5	5.9	9.9	15.8
FY2013	173	-	1.2	8.7	13.9	23.1
FY2014	165	0.6	2.4	7.3	9.1	15.8
FY2015	144	0.7	2.1	6.9	10.4	16.7
FY2016	131	0.8	0.8	6.1	9.2	-
FY2017	149	-	4.0	11.4	16.8	-
FY2018	112	1.8	3.6	9.8	-	-
FY2019	135	0.7	1.5	-	-	-
FY2020	167	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,545	0.5	2.0	7.7	11.5	18.2
AVERAGE		0.2	1.2	4.9	8.4	14.8

Table 9.15. Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders First Released FY2011 to FY2020 to First New Sex Offense Conviction by Fiscal Year

Completed MOSOP	Releases	Percent Conviction Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
Completed MOSOP						
FY2011	231	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
FY2012	243	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.6
FY2013	268	-	-	0.4	0.7	1.9
FY2014	296	-	-	0.3	1.0	3.0
FY2015	286	-	-	0.7	2.1	6.6
FY2016	257	-	0.4	1.6	3.1	-
FY2017	219	-	0.5	0.9	2.7	-
FY2018	229	-	-	2.2	-	-
FY2019	244	-	-	-	-	-
FY2020	294	-	-	-	-	-
Total Completed	2,567	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.6	2.9

Failed or Refused

FY2011	166	-	-	0.6	1.2	4.8
FY2012	203	-	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.9
FY2013	173	-	-	0.6	1.7	4.0
FY2014	165	-	-	2.4	2.4	4.8
FY2015	144	-	-	1.4	2.1	6.9
FY2016	131	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
FY2017	149	-	3.4	7.4	11.4	-
FY2018	112	0.9	1.8	4.5	-	-
FY2019	135	0.7	1.5	-	-	-
FY2020	167	-	-	-	-	-
Total Failed	1,545	0.1	0.7	2.3	3.1	5.1
AVERAGE		0.1	0.4	1.4	2.2	3.8

Figure 9.3. Recidivism for Sex Offenders on First Release from an Institution to First New Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2011 to FY2020

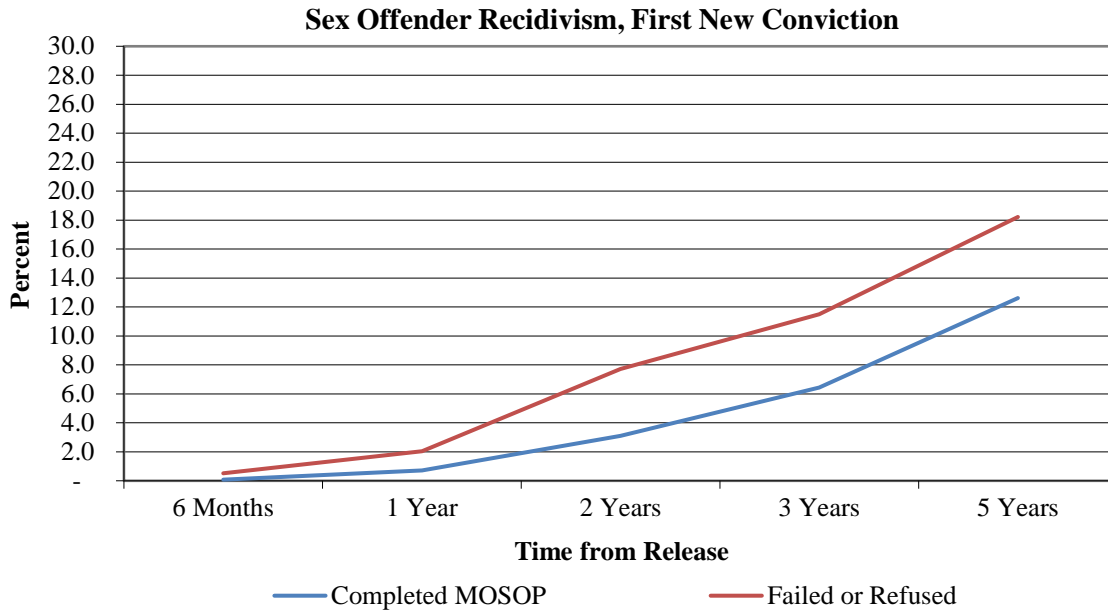
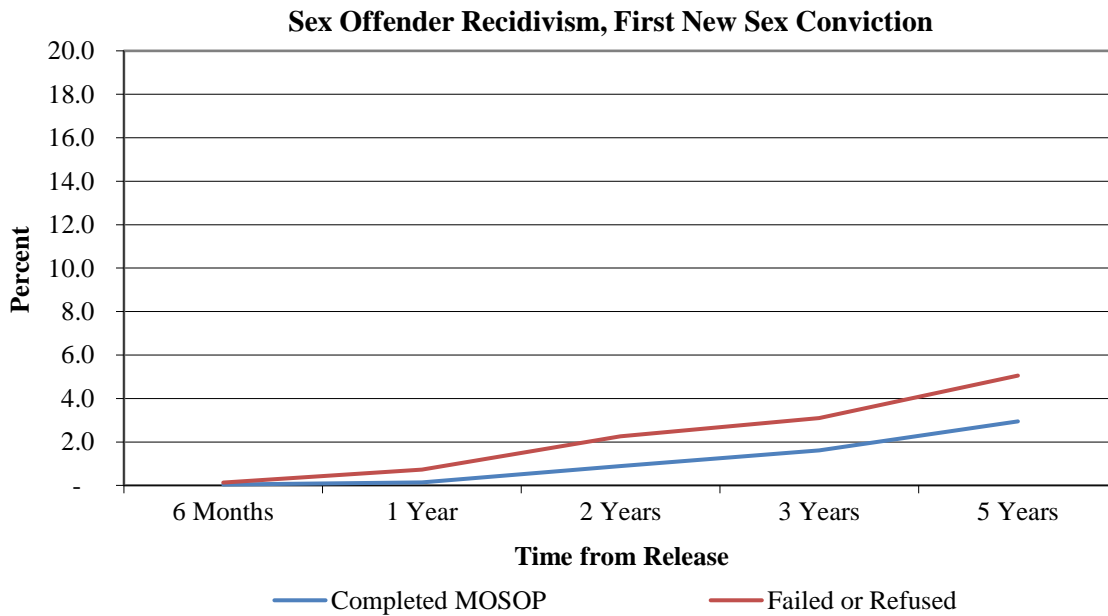


Figure 9.4. Recidivism for Sex offenders on First Release to First New Sex Offense Conviction by MOSOP Success from FY2011 to FY2020



10. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri, following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes, took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2020), forty-nine executions occurred, with two occurring in FY 2020.

The statistics in table 10.1 count offenders with a conviction of Murder 1st degree for an offense committed after October 1984 or a conviction for capital murder prior to October 1984 as equivalent offenses. Prior to October 1984, Murder 1st degree allowed parole. Re-sentencing and commutation of the death penalty are not included in the charts.

Data from FY2020 show 21 offenders awaiting execution and 20 admitted with a sentences of life without parole. In FY2020, no offender entered prison on a death sentence. Since first enactment of the law, admissions on death sentences have been between zero and three offenders per year. The number of persons with life without parole admissions varies, ranging from 15 to 47 offenders per year during the last 20 years (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1. Sentence for Murder 1st Degree, Executions and Sentence Outcome, FY2000 to FY2020

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2001	65	7	39	2	41	4.9%
FY2002	61	7	44	3	47	6.4%
FY2003	56	3	41	3	44	6.8%
FY2004	43	2	29	1	30	3.3%
FY2005	46	3	32	3	35	8.6%
FY2006	43	2	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	-	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	-	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	-	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	32	1	33	3.0%
FY2012	47	-	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	-	36	-	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	-	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	-	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	20	-	20	0.0%
FY2018	25	-	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	-	37	-	37	0.0%
FY2020	21	2	20	-	20	0.0%
TOTAL		49	626	24	650	3.7%

The twenty-year trend for Murder 1st degree sentences with life without parole shows a quadrennial decrease since 2001. Both sentences of life without parole and death decrease overall since FY2001 (Fig. 10.1). From FY2001 to FY2020, black offenders have received 53% of Murder 1st degree sentences; at the same time, black offenders receive a lower percentage of the death sentences than white offenders (29% and 71%, respectively) (Table 10.2).

Figure 10.1. Twenty-year Trends in Murder 1st Degree by Sentence Type, FY2000 to FY2020

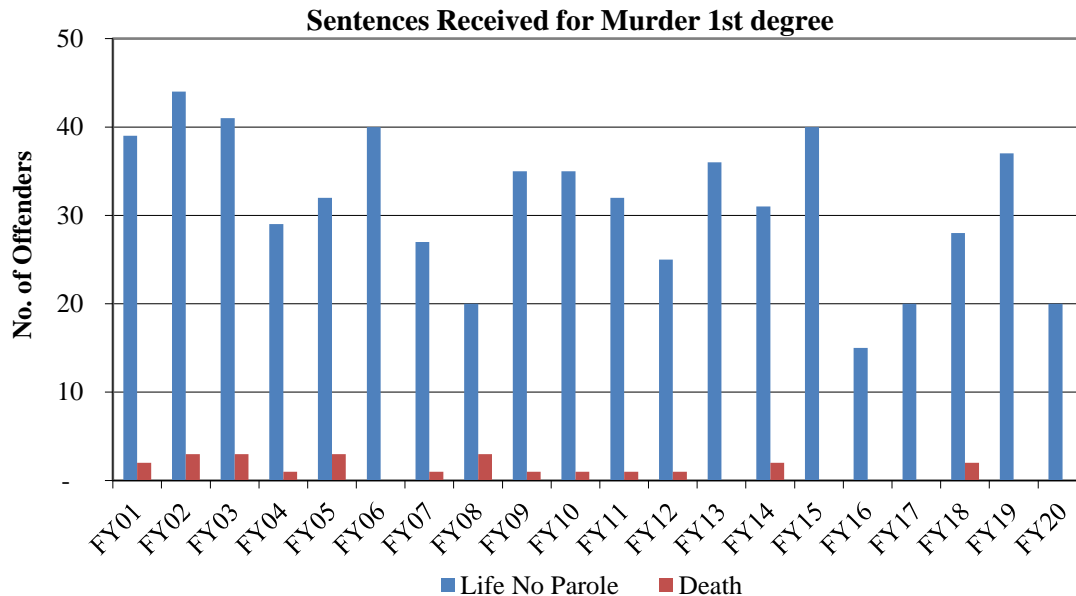


Table 10.2. Twenty-year Total for Murder 1st Degree, by Race/Ethnicity and by Sentence Type, FY2000 to FY2020

Race/Ethnicity	Offenders Sentenced for Murder 1st Degree				Executed
	Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death	
Asian	3	-	3	0.0%	-
Black	337	7	344	2.0%	18
Hispanic	13	-	13	0.0%	-
Native American	6	-	6	0.0%	-
Unknown	1	-	1	0.0%	-
White	266	17	283	6.0%	31
Total	626	24	650	3.7%	49

11. Supervised Population

Probation and Parole statistics include Missouri field supervised offenders, interstate offenders, and offenders supervised in community supervision and reentry centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2020 is more than double the institutional population (59,769 vs 24,010, respectively) (Tables 11.1 and 2.1). The male supervised population is about 2 times larger than the institutional male population; the number of females on supervision are 7 times greater than the incarcerated female population. This leads to a ratio of one female for every ten males in prison, but one female to every three males on supervision. Supervised black and white females are represented in percentages very similar to the respective percentages of the incarcerated population (Tables 2.1 and 11.1). For the supervised male population however, the percent of white males is higher and percent of black males is lower than in the incarcerated population. In comparing the parole and probation population, the percent of white females is similar for parole and probation. This is not true in comparing the male probationers and parolees. White males occur as a greater percentage of male probationers (75.5%) than male parolees (69.9%). For black males the reverse occurs with a lesser percent of probationers (21.8%) than parolees (28.2%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1. Supervised Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2020

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	8	29	37	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	304	4,497	4,801	9.0%	28.2%	24.8%
Hispanic	88	225	313	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%
Native American	23	40	63	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	1	19	20	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,959	11,151	14,110	87.5%	69.9%	72.9%
Total	3,383	15,961	19,344	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	32	106	138	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Black	1,577	6,270	7,847	13.4%	21.8%	19.4%
Hispanic	202	503	705	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
Native American	45	65	110	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	20	80	100	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
White	9,850	21,675	31,525	84.0%	75.5%	78.0%
Total	11,726	28,699	40,425	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	40	135	175	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	1,881	10,767	12,648	12.4%	24.1%	21.2%
Hispanic	290	728	1,018	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Native American	68	105	173	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	21	99	120	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
White	12,809	32,826	45,635	84.8%	73.5%	76.4%
Total	15,109	44,660	59,769	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11.2 presents current age data on the offenders under field supervision. Both the female and male parole and probation populations have a similar age distribution as the incarcerated population. (Tables 2.2 and 11.2).

Table 11.2. Supervised Population by Gender and Current Age on June 30, 2020

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	1	16	17	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Age 20 To 24	132	735	867	3.9%	4.6%	4.5%
	Age 25 To 29	528	2,313	2,841	15.6%	14.5%	14.7%
	Age 30 To 34	710	2,787	3,497	21.0%	17.5%	18.1%
	Age 35 To 39	749	2,716	3,465	22.1%	17.0%	17.9%
	Age 40 To 44	529	2,254	2,783	15.6%	14.1%	14.4%
	Age 45 To 49	349	1,699	2,048	10.3%	10.6%	10.6%
	Age 50 To 54	200	1,250	1,450	5.9%	7.8%	7.5%
	Age 55 To 59	105	1,071	1,176	3.1%	6.7%	6.1%
	Age 60 To 64	57	646	703	1.7%	4.0%	3.6%
	Age 65 To 69	17	297	314	0.5%	1.9%	1.6%
	Age 70 And Over	6	177	183	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%
	Total	3,383	15,961	19,344	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Age 16	-	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	-	8	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	83	405	488	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%
	Age 20 To 24	1,115	3,521	4,636	9.5%	12.3%	11.5%
	Age 25 To 29	2,062	4,664	6,726	17.6%	16.3%	16.6%
	Age 30 To 34	2,257	4,818	7,075	19.2%	16.8%	17.5%
	Age 35 To 39	2,032	4,430	6,462	17.3%	15.4%	16.0%
	Age 40 To 44	1,528	3,416	4,944	13.0%	11.9%	12.2%
	Age 45 To 49	1,043	2,457	3,500	8.9%	8.6%	8.7%
	Age 50 To 54	736	1,933	2,669	6.3%	6.7%	6.6%
	Age 55 To 59	520	1,604	2,124	4.4%	5.6%	5.3%
	Age 60 To 64	247	901	1,148	2.1%	3.1%	2.8%
	Age 65 To 69	70	344	414	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%
	Age 70 And Over	33	197	230	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%
	Total	11,726	28,699	40,425	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision Assessment (Offender Need Scores)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the assessment period. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the field risk reduction instrument completed by the probation and parole officers. This assessment is based on the offender's prior history and current interaction with the community and is derived from the Need Score results. The Need Score is a risk and needs assessment also completed by the supervising probation and parole officer and contains component scores for law (new offenses), technical violations, social, employment and substance abuse. The social score measures all family, medical, mental health and financial issues.

For offenders on regular supervision, the assessment is updated every 60 days. The assessment determines the level of supervision and the need for community programming and supervision strategies. The scoring of the components of the last needs assessment on or before June 30, 2020 is shown by the level of supervision. Offenders in community release centers are not included in the Need Score assessment. In addition, a substance abuse classification and assessment (SACA) has also been conducted since its introduction by the Department in 2003. Most SACA assessments are completed on admission to prison and at the start of field supervision (probation or parole).

Law scores are based on new arrests. The majority of parolees and probationers (79.9% and 81.1%) have no arrests within three months prior to assessment. Technical scores are based on technical violations of probation or parole conditions; most offenders have no violations in the previous six months (62.9% and 63.7%) (Table 11.4). No gender differences are noted in law or technical scores. Approximately two-thirds of both males and females have social issues requiring intervention. This percentage is similar for parolees and probationers.

Employment score among the field population varies by gender and supervision group. Among parolees, 50.3% of females and 56.6% of males have some type of employment for the previous three months. The percentage is greater for probationers with approximately 61.5% of females and 68.8% of males are employed is some capacity (Table 11.4).

The percent of parolees and probationers exhibiting no substance abuse for six months prior is 70.1% and 68.3% respectively. In drug/alcohol usage, no observable differences exist between probationers and parolees (Table 11.4).

SACA scores differ between parolees and probationers. Parolees tend to need more treatment than probationers. Among parolees, the most common classification is "significant" substance abuse which requires 6-month treatment, 44.1%; this is followed by a score of "moderate" requiring short term treatment, 28.7% (Table 11.5). Among probationers, most common is "moderate" (35.7%), followed closely by "significant" (32.2%). Regardless of supervision type, females require 6-month drug treatment at a higher rate than males, while a higher rate of males require short term treatment. Among parolees, fewer females are without substance abuse issues than males (4.2% and 6.4%, respectively). In the case of probationers, a slightly greater percent of females than males are classified as having no substance abuse (12.4% and 10.8%, respectively).

Table 11.4. Need Score Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Gender on June 30, 2020

Law Scores*	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Arrests Past 3 Months	2,703	12,529	15,232	80.7%	79.7%	79.9%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	254	1,022	1,276	7.6%	6.5%	6.7%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	392	2,167	2,559	11.7%	13.8%	13.4%
Parole Total	3,349	15,718	19,067	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Arrests Past 3 Months	9,502	22,477	31,979	83.0%	80.3%	81.1%
Arrest Past 3 Mo; No Convict	722	1,889	2,611	6.3%	6.8%	6.6%
3 Mo: Convict/2 Arrests/Pend Chg	1,227	3,619	4,846	10.7%	12.9%	12.3%
Probation Total	11,451	27,985	39,436	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Technical Scores**						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	2,077	9,909	11,986	62.0%	63.0%	62.9%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	356	1,439	1,795	10.6%	9.2%	9.4%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	916	4,370	5,286	27.4%	27.8%	27.7%
Parole Total	3,349	15,718	19,067	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	7,377	17,762	25,139	64.4%	63.5%	63.7%
Tech Vio in Past 6 Months	1,198	3,013	4,211	10.5%	10.8%	10.7%
Tech Vio Past 3 Mo;Pend Revoke	2,876	7,210	10,086	25.1%	25.8%	25.6%
Probation Total	11,451	27,985	39,436	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Social Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Problem	309	1,513	1,822	9.2%	9.6%	9.6%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	1,083	4,999	6,082	32.3%	31.8%	31.9%
Problem Requiring Intervention	1,957	9,206	11,163	58.4%	58.6%	58.5%
Parole Total	3,349	15,718	19,067	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Problem	1,095	2,864	3,959	9.6%	10.2%	10.0%
Problem Not Requiring Interven	3,772	9,119	12,891	32.9%	32.6%	32.7%
Problem Requiring Intervention	6,584	16,002	22,586	57.5%	57.2%	57.3%
Probation Total	11,451	27,985	39,436	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.4. (Continued)**Needs Analysis Score Components**

Employment Scores	Count			Percent		
<u>Parole</u>	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Full-time for Past 3 Months	780	4,691	5,471	23.3%	29.8%	28.7%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	903	4,208	5,111	27.0%	26.8%	26.8%
Unemployed	1,666	6,819	8,485	49.7%	43.4%	44.5%
Parole Total	3,349	15,718	19,067	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
Full-time for Past 3 Months	3,461	11,220	14,681	30.2%	40.1%	37.2%
Parttime;Fulltime<3Mo;UnepComp	3,587	8,030	11,617	31.3%	28.7%	29.5%
Unemployed	4,403	8,735	13,138	38.5%	31.2%	33.3%
Probation Total	11,451	27,985	39,436	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Scores						
<u>Parole</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	2,261	11,111	13,372	67.5%	70.7%	70.1%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	369	1,404	1,773	11.0%	8.9%	9.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	719	3,203	3,922	21.5%	20.4%	20.6%
Parole Total	3,349	15,718	19,067	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Drug/Alc Abuse Past 6 Mos	7,752	19,198	26,950	67.7%	68.6%	68.3%
Drug/Alc Abuse Past 4-6 Months	1,338	3,203	4,541	11.7%	11.4%	11.5%
Drug/Alc Abuse in Past 3 Mos	2,361	5,584	7,945	20.6%	20.0%	20.1%
Probation Total	11,451	27,985	39,436	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Law Scores include last arrest or conviction for new offense

**Technical Scores involve technical violations under supervision

Table 11.5. Substance Abuse Classification and Assessment Level of Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2020

SACA Scores	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<u>Parole</u>						
No Assessment	66	352	418	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	139	1,005	1,144	4.2%	6.4%	6.0%
Slight-Requires SA education	130	1,506	1,636	3.9%	9.6%	8.6%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	620	4,809	5,429	18.7%	30.8%	28.7%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	1,833	6,513	8,346	55.3%	41.7%	44.1%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	595	1,776	2,371	17.9%	11.4%	12.5%
Parole Total	3,383	15,961	19,344	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>						
No Assessment	4,848	9,502	14,350	-	-	-
No Substance Abuse	852	2,074	2,926	12.4%	10.8%	11.2%
Slight-Requires SA education	863	2,859	3,722	12.5%	14.9%	14.3%
Moderate-Requires short term treatment	2,348	6,952	9,300	34.1%	36.2%	35.7%
Significant-Requires intermediate treatment (6 months)	2,335	6,049	8,384	33.9%	31.5%	32.2%
Severe/chronic-Requires long term treatment (12 month)	480	1,263	1,743	7.0%	6.6%	6.7%
Probation Total	11,726	28,699	40,425	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent calculation excludes offenders with No Assessment.

12. Sentencing – Supervised Population

Sentences by Sentencing County

Table 12.1. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Parole Releases on June 30, 2020

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,498	12.3	7.8%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,185	9.2	6.2%
3	Greene	880	7.7	4.6%
4	Jackson	793	10.5	4.1%
5	St. Charles	714	7.7	3.7%
6	St. Francois	539	8.1	2.8%
7	Buchanan	513	6.2	2.7%
8	Jefferson	493	7.2	2.6%
9	Clay	487	5.7	2.5%
10	Boone	398	7.3	2.1%
11	Cape Girardeau	387	5.9	2.0%
12	Lafayette	319	7.6	1.7%
13	Butler	318	6.8	1.7%
14	Scott	284	6.5	1.5%
15	Pettis	269	6.0	1.4%
16	Dunklin	253	6.7	1.3%
17	Franklin	249	5.4	1.3%
18	Warren	248	7.6	1.3%
19	Phelps	243	7.1	1.3%
20	Jasper	241	6.8	1.3%
Total Top 20 Counties		10,311	8.3	53.8%
Total All Other Counties		8,872	5.8	46.2%
Total All Counties		19,183	7.1	100.0%

Females				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Francois	135	7.4	4.0%
2	Greene	133	6.7	4.0%
3	St. Louis Cnty	110	6.2	3.3%
4	St. Charles	106	6.7	3.2%
5	Jefferson	101	6.2	3.0%
6	Clay	99	4.1	3.0%
7	Buchanan	89	5.6	2.7%
8	Cape Girardeau	85	4.9	2.5%
9	Lafayette	82	7.1	2.5%
10	Butler	72	5.8	2.2%
11	St. Louis City	72	10.5	2.2%
12	Boone	71	5.2	2.1%
13	Warren	64	6.7	1.9%
14	Livingston	63	5.6	1.9%
15	Dunklin	58	6.3	1.7%
16	Pettis	56	5.7	1.7%
17	Pulaski	53	5.2	1.6%
18	Phelps	52	6.1	1.6%
19	Stoddard	52	6.4	1.6%
20	Jackson	49	6.7	1.5%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,602	6.3	48.0%
Total All Other Counties		1,737	5.2	52.0%
Total All Counties		3,339	5.7	100.0%

Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average* Sentence	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis City	1,426	12.4	9.0%
2	St. Louis Cnty	1,075	9.5	6.8%
3	Greene	747	7.9	4.7%
4	Jackson	744	10.8	4.7%
5	St. Charles	608	7.9	3.8%
6	Buchanan	424	6.3	2.7%
7	St. Francois	404	8.3	2.5%
8	Jefferson	392	7.4	2.5%
9	Clay	388	6.1	2.4%
10	Boone	327	7.7	2.1%
11	Cape Girardeau	302	6.2	1.9%
12	Butler	246	7.0	1.6%
13	Scott	238	6.6	1.5%
14	Lafayette	237	7.8	1.5%
15	Pettis	213	6.1	1.3%
16	Jasper	209	7.1	1.3%
17	Franklin	203	5.6	1.3%
18	Dunklin	195	6.8	1.2%
19	Phelps	191	7.4	1.2%
20	Platte	188	6.5	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		8,757	8.6	55.3%
Total All Other Counties		7,087	5.9	44.7%
Total All Counties		15,844	7.4	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Probationers on June 30, 2020

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	3,464	4.2	8.6%
2	Jackson	2,165	3.3	5.4%
3	Greene	1,936	4.9	4.8%
4	St. Charles	1,713	4.7	4.2%
5	St. Louis City	1,443	3.8	3.6%
6	Jefferson	1,329	4.9	3.3%
7	Boone	1,020	4.5	2.5%
8	Christian	768	4.8	1.9%
9	Franklin	741	5.0	1.8%
10	Clay	739	5.1	1.8%
11	Jasper	671	4.9	1.7%
12	Cape Girardeau	604	4.9	1.5%
13	Scott	560	4.8	1.4%
14	Taney	550	4.9	1.4%
15	Phelps	526	5.0	1.3%
16	Cole	522	4.8	1.3%
17	Buchanan	520	3.9	1.3%
18	St. Francois	507	5.0	1.3%
19	Cass	483	4.6	1.2%
20	Lawrence	477	5.1	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		20,738	4.5	51.3%
Total All Other Counties		19,685	4.7	48.7%
Total All Counties		40,423	4.6	100.0%

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Average Probation Term	Percent of Total
1	St. Louis Cnty	916	4.2	7.8%	1	St. Louis Cnty	2,548	4.2	8.9%
2	Greene	517	4.9	4.4%	2	Jackson	1,738	3.3	6.1%
3	St. Charles	493	4.7	4.2%	3	Greene	1,419	4.9	4.9%
4	Jackson	427	3.2	3.6%	4	St. Charles	1,220	4.6	4.3%
5	Jefferson	395	5.0	3.4%	5	St. Louis City	1,189	3.8	4.1%
6	St. Louis City	254	3.8	2.2%	6	Jefferson	934	4.9	3.3%
7	Boone	234	4.5	2.0%	7	Boone	786	4.6	2.7%
8	Cape Girardeau	224	4.9	1.9%	8	Christian	544	4.8	1.9%
9	Christian	224	4.8	1.9%	9	Franklin	540	5.0	1.9%
10	Clay	205	5.1	1.7%	10	Clay	534	5.0	1.9%
11	Franklin	201	5.0	1.7%	11	Jasper	486	4.9	1.7%
12	Scott	195	4.8	1.7%	12	Cape Girardeau	380	4.8	1.3%
13	Phelps	187	5.0	1.6%	13	Taney	373	4.9	1.3%
14	Jasper	185	4.8	1.6%	14	Cole	372	4.8	1.3%
15	Taney	177	4.9	1.5%	15	Buchanan	367	3.9	1.3%
16	St. Francois	169	5.0	1.4%	16	Scott	365	4.8	1.3%
17	Dunklin	157	4.9	1.3%	17	Cass	364	4.6	1.3%
18	Buchanan	153	4.0	1.3%	18	Phelps	339	5.0	1.2%
19	Camden	150	5.0	1.3%	19	St. Francois	338	5.0	1.2%
20	Cole	150	4.9	1.3%	20	Lawrence	332	5.1	1.2%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,613	4.6	47.9%	Total Top 20 Counties		15,168	4.5	52.9%
Total All Other Counties		6,112	4.7	52.1%	Total All Other Counties		13,530	4.7	47.1%
Total All Counties		11,725	4.6	100.0%	Total All Counties		28,698	4.6	100.0%

* Life sentences computed at 30 years

Table 12.3. Number of Offenders on Probation and Average Terms for All Missouri Counties and Out-of-state on June 30, 2020

Supervised Offenders by Sentencing Counties - Probation, June 30, 2020

County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total	County	Count	Average Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
* Out Of State	2,317	3.3	5.7%	Livingston	94	5.2	0.2%
Adair	206	4.8	0.5%	Macon	127	4.8	0.3%
Andrew	59	3.6	0.1%	Madison	94	4.9	0.2%
Atchison	33	5.0	0.1%	Maries	71	5.0	0.2%
Audrain	361	4.6	0.9%	Marion	237	5.0	0.6%
Barry	345	4.8	0.9%	Mcdonald	138	4.9	0.3%
Barton	67	5.0	0.2%	Mercer	17	5.1	0.0%
Bates	267	4.9	0.7%	Miller	313	4.9	0.8%
Benton	169	5.0	0.4%	Mississippi	207	4.8	0.5%
Bollinger	101	5.0	0.2%	Moniteau	161	4.9	0.4%
Boone	1,020	4.5	2.5%	Monroe	68	4.8	0.2%
Buchanan	520	3.9	1.3%	Montgomery	224	4.8	0.6%
Butler	459	5.0	1.1%	Morgan	390	5.0	1.0%
Caldwell	60	5.1	0.1%	New Madrid	327	4.9	0.8%
Callaway	385	4.7	1.0%	Newton	226	4.9	0.6%
Camden	467	5.0	1.2%	Nodaway	110	4.9	0.3%
Cape Girardeau	604	4.9	1.5%	Oregon	39	3.9	0.1%
Carroll	106	5.0	0.3%	Osage	74	5.0	0.2%
Carter	58	4.8	0.1%	Ozark	72	4.8	0.2%
Cass	483	4.6	1.2%	Pemiscot	198	4.9	0.5%
Cedar	59	5.0	0.1%	Perry	173	5.0	0.4%
Chariton	53	5.0	0.1%	Pettis	374	4.9	0.9%
Christian	768	4.8	1.9%	Phelps	526	5.0	1.3%
Clark	82	4.9	0.2%	Pike	169	4.9	0.4%
Clay	739	5.1	1.8%	Platte	338	4.8	0.8%
Clinton	92	5.0	0.2%	Polk	342	5.0	0.8%
Cole	522	4.8	1.3%	Pulaski	405	5.0	1.0%
Cooper	215	4.9	0.5%	Putnam	45	5.0	0.1%
Crawford	319	5.0	0.8%	Ralls	57	5.0	0.1%
Dade	93	5.1	0.2%	Randolph	267	5.0	0.7%
Dallas	115	4.9	0.3%	Ray	260	5.0	0.6%
Daviess	58	5.0	0.1%	Reynolds	63	5.0	0.2%
Dekalb	63	5.1	0.2%	Ripley	129	4.9	0.3%
Dent	135	5.0	0.3%	Saline	306	4.9	0.8%
Douglas	189	5.0	0.5%	Schuyler	13	5.0	0.0%
Dunklin	429	4.9	1.1%	Scotland	24	5.0	0.1%
Franklin	741	5.0	1.8%	Scott	560	4.8	1.4%
Gasconade	101	5.0	0.2%	Shannon	30	4.1	0.1%
Gentry	51	5.0	0.1%	Shelby	72	4.9	0.2%
Greene	1,936	4.9	4.8%	St. Charles	1713	4.7	4.2%
Grundy	105	5.0	0.3%	St. Clair	167	5.0	0.4%
Harrison	74	5.0	0.2%	St. Francois	507	5.0	1.3%
Henry	355	5.0	0.9%	St. Louis City	1443	3.8	3.6%
Hickory	76	5.0	0.2%	St. Louis Cnty	3464	4.2	8.6%
Holt	20	5.0	0.0%	Ste. Genevieve	152	4.9	0.4%
Howard	88	4.8	0.2%	Stoddard	370	4.8	0.9%
Howell	300	4.1	0.7%	Stone	271	4.8	0.7%
Iron	90	5.0	0.2%	Sullivan	45	4.9	0.1%
Jackson	2,165	3.3	5.4%	Taney	550	4.9	1.4%
Jasper	671	4.9	1.7%	Texas	293	5.0	0.7%
Jefferson	1,329	4.9	3.3%	Vernon	257	5.0	0.6%
Johnson	325	4.9	0.8%	Warren	406	4.7	1.0%
Knox	20	4.8	0.0%	Washington	182	4.8	0.5%
Laclede	455	5.0	1.1%	Wayne	204	4.9	0.5%
Lafayette	395	4.9	1.0%	Webster	400	5.0	1.0%
Lawrence	477	5.1	1.2%	Worth	9	5.0	0.0%
Lewis	84	4.9	0.2%	Wright	299	5.0	0.7%
Lincoln	345	4.5	0.9%	Total All Counties	40423	4.6	100.0%
Linn	130	4.9	0.3%				

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2020, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses and female offenders for drug offenses. For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses compose a larger percent than among probationers (Table 12.4). This is not surprising due to the nature of the offenses and associated penalties. The percentage of probationers supervised for DWI offenses is nearly the same as among parolees. Average probation terms are similar for males and females, but among parolees males tend to have longer term lengths than females across all offense groups (Table 12.5)

Table 12.4. Supervised Offenders in Each Offense Group on June 30, 2020

Supervised Offenders by Offense Group, June 30, 2020							
	Offense Group*	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	332	3,682	4,014	9.8%	23.1%	20.8%
	Sex and Child Abuse	84	1,295	1,379	2.5%	8.1%	7.1%
	Nonviolent	1,364	5,932	7,296	40.3%	37.2%	37.7%
	Drug	1,556	4,617	6,173	46.0%	28.9%	31.9%
	DWI	47	435	482	1.4%	2.7%	2.5%
	Total	3,383	15,961	19,344	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation	Violent	997	4,848	5,845	8.5%	16.9%	14.5%
	Sex and Child Abuse	185	922	1,107	1.6%	3.2%	2.7%
	Nonviolent	4,832	12,343	17,175	41.2%	43.0%	42.5%
	Drug	5,584	9,760	15,344	47.6%	34.0%	38.0%
	DWI	128	826	954	1.1%	2.9%	2.4%
	Total	11,726	28,699	40,425	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Table 12.5. Supervised Offenders, Average Sentences by Offense Group on June 30, 2020

**Average Sentence or Term (yrs) of Supervised Offenders,
June 30, 2020**

	Offense Group*	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	7.8	10.6	10.4
	Sex and Child Abuse	6.2	8.9	8.8
	Nonviolent	4.9	5.4	5.4
	Drug	5.9	7.1	6.8
	DWI	6.1	6.5	6.5
	Total	5.7	7.4	7.1
Probation	Violent	4.3	4.4	4.4
	Sex and Child Abuse	4.1	4.8	4.7
	Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6
	Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6
	DWI	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Total	4.6	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Twenty Offenses

Among all subgroups of parolees, the twenty most common offenses make up 65.1-76.9% of all offenses (Tables 12.7 – 12.10). Among probationers, the top twenty offenses make up 60.3-73.2% of all offenses. The top offense for parolees and probationers is possession of a controlled substance (195.202 or 579.015, RSMo) (Tables 12.6), while the top one for incarcerated population is felony robbery 1st degree (569.020, RSMo) (Table 3.9).

Table 12.6. Top Twenty Offenses of Supervised Offenders on June 30, 2020**Top Twenty Offenses of Supervised Offenders, June 30, 2020****All Offenders on Parole**

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	2,619	6.3	14.3%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,421	10.1	7.8%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,250	6.5	6.8%
4	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	1,118	4.0	6.1%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	712	5.2	3.9%
6	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	616	9.8	3.4%
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	469	5.9	2.6%
8	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	453	8.9	2.5%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	417	6.0	2.3%
10	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	414	6.3	2.3%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	395	6.3	2.2%
12	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	384	4.5	2.1%
13	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	365	5.8	2.0%
14	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	363	15.9	2.0%
15	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	293	26.5	1.6%
16	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	218	4.1	1.2%
17	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFEND	215	8.2	1.2%
18	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	209	3.8	1.1%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	167	9.8	0.9%
20	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER	152	8.3	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			12,250	7.4	67.0%
Total All Other Offenses			6,036	7.5	33.0%
Total All Offenses			18,286	7.5	100.0%

All Offenders on Probation

Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	8,644	4.6	22.7%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	3,284	4.8	8.6%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,257	4.8	3.3%
4	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	1,153	4.7	3.0%
5	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	1,071	4.6	2.8%
6	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	1,034	4.6	2.7%
7	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	932	4.8	2.5%
8	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	929	4.7	2.4%
9	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	857	4.9	2.3%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	798	4.7	2.1%
11	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGRE	752	4.8	2.0%
12	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	745	4.9	2.0%
13	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	575	4.6	1.5%
14	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUB	451	4.5	1.2%
15	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	446	4.9	1.2%
16	565.076-002	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGRE	432	2.0	1.1%
17	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAY	420	5.0	1.1%
18	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	415	4.6	1.1%
19	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFF	408	4.9	1.1%
20	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	388	4.8	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			24,991	4.7	65.7%
Total All Other Offenses			13,038	4.7	34.3%
Total All Offenses			38,029	4.7	100.0%

Table 12.7. Top Twenty Offenses in Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2020

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	767	5.7	23.8%
2	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	305	3.8	9.5%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	271	5.0	8.4%
4	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	254	9.3	7.9%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	169	5.8	5.2%
6	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	85	6.2	2.6%
7	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	73	5.5	2.3%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	63	4.0	2.0%
9	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	55	8.4	1.7%
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	54	5.1	1.7%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	53	6.1	1.6%
12	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	52	4.0	1.6%
13	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	44	7.4	1.4%
14	570.040-001	STEALING RELATED OFFENSE-3RD	43	4.1	1.3%
15	570.120-001	PASSING BAD CHECK-\$500 OR MO	41	4.7	1.3%
16	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	37	6.4	1.1%
17	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	32	3.5	1.0%
18	568.045-001	ENDANGERING WELFARE OF A CHI	30	5.7	0.9%
19	195.202-002	POSS CNTRL SUB EXCPT 35G>CAN	29	6.0	0.9%
20	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERT	26	3.7	0.8%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,483	5.7	76.9%
Total All Other Offenses			744	6.7	23.1%
Total All Offenses			3,227	5.9	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	3,345	4.7	30.3%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	1,191	4.9	10.8%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	641	4.9	5.8%
4	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	381	4.5	3.4%
5	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	327	4.9	3.0%
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	279	4.8	2.5%
7	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	273	4.7	2.5%
8	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	228	4.6	2.1%
9	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	212	5.0	1.9%
10	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	177	5.0	1.6%
11	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	159	5.2	1.4%
12	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	126	4.7	1.1%
13	568.045-005	ENDANGER CHILD WELFARE - CRE	125	4.9	1.1%
14	570.030-040	STEALING - ALL OTHER PROPERT	118	4.8	1.1%
15	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	105	4.8	1.0%
16	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGRE	94	4.6	0.9%
17	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	89	5.0	0.8%
18	565.076-002	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGRE	76	2.0	0.7%
19	565.054-002	ASSAULT - 3RD DEGREE	73	4.7	0.7%
20	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	71	4.5	0.6%
Total Top 20 Offenses			8,090	4.7	73.2%
Total All Other Offenses			2,955	4.7	26.8%
Total All Offenses			11,045	4.7	100.0%

Table 12.8. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2020

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	1,852	6.6	12.3%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,167	10.2	7.7%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	1,081	6.6	7.2%
4	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	813	4.1	5.4%
5	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	461	3.8	3.1%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	441	5.2	2.9%
7	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	409	9.1	2.7%
8	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	401	6.0	2.7%
9	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	396	6.0	2.6%
10	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	350	16.0	2.3%
11	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	342	6.4	2.3%
12	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	329	6.3	2.2%
13	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	321	4.6	2.1%
14	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	311	5.9	2.1%
15	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	275	26.5	1.8%
16	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFEND	198	8.2	1.3%
17	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	177	3.9	1.2%
18	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	166	4.1	1.1%
19	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	164	9.8	1.1%
20	566.032-001	STAT RAPE-1ST DEG-PERS UNDER	145	8.6	1.0%
Total Top 20 Offenses			9,799	7.5	65.1%
Total All Other Offenses			5,260	8.4	34.9%
Total All Offenses			15,059	7.8	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	5,299	4.6	19.6%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	2,093	4.8	7.8%
3	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	874	4.6	3.2%
4	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	843	4.6	3.1%
5	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	727	4.7	2.7%
6	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	680	4.9	2.5%
7	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGRE	658	4.8	2.4%
8	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	656	4.7	2.4%
9	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	653	4.6	2.4%
10	570.090-001	FORGERY	616	4.8	2.3%
11	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	605	4.8	2.2%
12	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	533	4.9	2.0%
13	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	449	4.5	1.7%
14	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	404	4.9	1.5%
15	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUB	397	4.5	1.5%
16	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAY	385	5.0	1.4%
17	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	367	4.6	1.4%
18	565.076-002	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGRE	356	2.0	1.3%
19	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIR	353	4.4	1.3%
20	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFF	340	4.9	1.3%
Total Top 20 Offenses			17,288	4.6	64.1%
Total All Other Offenses			9,696	4.7	35.9%
Total All Offenses			26,984	4.6	100.0%

Table 12.9. Top Twenty Offenses Supervised Black Offenders on June 30, 2020

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	421	8.0	9.4%
2	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	375	10.0	8.4%
3	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	352	10.8	7.9%
4	569.020-001	ROBBERY 1ST DEGREE	270	16.3	6.1%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	256	7.5	5.7%
6	565.021-001	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	181	26.9	4.1%
7	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	149	10.0	3.3%
8	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	116	4.5	2.6%
9	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	115	6.6	2.6%
10	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	100	6.4	2.2%
11	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	95	6.9	2.1%
12	570.090-001	FORGERY	85	5.3	1.9%
13	571.070-001	POSSESSION OF FIREARM	72	6.6	1.6%
14	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	67	6.3	1.5%
15	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	61	4.2	1.4%
16	565.050-001	ASSAULT 1ST DEGREE OR ATTEMP	62	19.1	1.4%
17	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	60	5.6	1.3%
18	571.015-001	ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION	58	17.0	1.3%
19	195.223-003	TRAFFIC IN DRUG/ATTEMPT-2ND	50	13.0	1.1%
20	565.003-999	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	48	30.0	1.1%
Total Top 20 Offenses			2,993	10.8	67.1%
Total All Other Offenses			1,465	8.7	32.9%
Total All Offenses			4,458	10.1	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	954	4.0	13.3%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	481	4.4	6.7%
3	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	272	4.7	3.8%
4	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	260	4.1	3.6%
5	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	217	4.3	3.0%
6	570.090-001	FORGERY	205	4.6	2.9%
7	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	190	4.2	2.7%
8	571.070-001	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIR	190	4.0	2.7%
9	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	181	4.1	2.5%
10	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	166	4.7	2.3%
11	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	159	4.7	2.2%
12	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	137	4.0	1.9%
13	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGRE	127	4.4	1.8%
14	575.150-002	RESIST ARREST/DETENTION/STOP	123	3.6	1.7%
15	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUB	120	4.0	1.7%
16	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	116	5.1	1.6%
17	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	112	4.6	1.6%
18	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAY	109	5.1	1.5%
19	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	101	4.7	1.4%
20	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	94	4.2	1.3%
Total Top 20 Offenses			4,314	4.3	60.3%
Total All Other Offenses			2,838	4.3	39.7%
Total All Offenses			7,152	4.3	100.0%

Table 12.10. Top Twenty Offenses among Supervised White, Native American and Asian Offenders on June 30, 2020

Parole					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sentence (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	2,198	6.0	15.9%
2	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	1,069	9.8	7.7%
3	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	1,002	4.0	7.2%
4	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EXCEPT	577	3.6	4.2%
5	570.090-001	FORGERY	627	5.1	4.5%
6	569.080-002	TAMPER WITH MOTOR VEH-1ST DE	374	5.7	2.7%
7	570.030-009	THEFT-\$500/MORE-LESS \$25000	347	6.2	2.5%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	319	4.5	2.3%
9	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	317	5.8	2.3%
10	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	305	5.8	2.2%
11	569.160-001	BURGLARY 1ST DEG	304	8.3	2.2%
12	565.060-001	ASSAULT 2ND DEGREE	280	6.2	2.0%
13	569.030-001	ROBBERY 2ND DEGREE	241	9.4	1.7%
14	577.010-003	DWI-ALCOHOL - CHRONIC OFFEND	203	8.2	1.5%
15	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	185	4.2	1.3%
16	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	181	3.8	1.3%
17	566.067-003	CHILD MOLEST-1ST DEGREE	152	9.8	1.1%
18	566.062-002	STAT SODOMY-1ST DEG-PERS UND	122	9.9	0.9%
19	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAY	120	3.5	0.9%
20	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFE	120	6.1	0.9%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	9,043	6.2	65.4%
		Total All Other Offenses	4,785	7.5	34.6%
		Total All Offenses	13,828	6.6	100.0%

Probation					
Rank	Missouri Charge Code	Offense Description	Count	Avg. Probation Term (yrs)	Percent of Total
1	579.015-001	POSSESS CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	7,690	4.7	24.9%
2	195.202-001	POSS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE-FE	2,803	4.9	9.1%
3	570.090-001	FORGERY	1,052	4.9	3.4%
4	577.010-028	DWI - PERSISTENT	977	4.6	3.2%
5	569.170-001	BURGLARY - 2ND DEGREE	972	4.8	3.1%
6	570.030-035	STEALING - \$750 OR MORE	774	4.7	2.5%
7	579.020-004	DELIVER CONTROL SUBSTANCE EX	712	4.9	2.3%
8	569.170-001	BURGLARY 2ND DEG	698	5.0	2.3%
9	570.080-002	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	660	4.9	2.1%
10	565.074-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 3RD DEGRE	625	4.8	2.0%
11	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 2ND DEGRE	608	4.8	2.0%
12	195.211-002	DIST DEL MANUF CONTR SUB	579	5.0	1.9%
13	569.080-002	TAMPERING WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	438	4.7	1.4%
14	577.010-025	DWI - AGGRAVATED	373	4.6	1.2%
15	577.010-001	DWI/ALCOHOL - PERSISTENT OFF	368	4.9	1.2%
16	565.073-003	DOMESTIC ASSAULT-2ND DEGREE	355	4.9	1.1%
17	565.076-002	DOMESTIC ASSAULT - 4TH DEGRE	345	2.0	1.1%
18	577.010-004	DWI-ALCOHOL -AGGRAVATED OFFE	335	4.8	1.1%
19	571.030-010	UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPON - SUB	331	4.7	1.1%
20	568.040-001	NONSUPPORT-ARREARS OF 12 PAY	311	5.0	1.0%
		Total Top 20 Offenses	21,006	4.7	68.0%
		Total All Other Offenses	9,871	4.8	32.0%
		Total All Offenses	30,877	4.8	100.0%

13. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2015

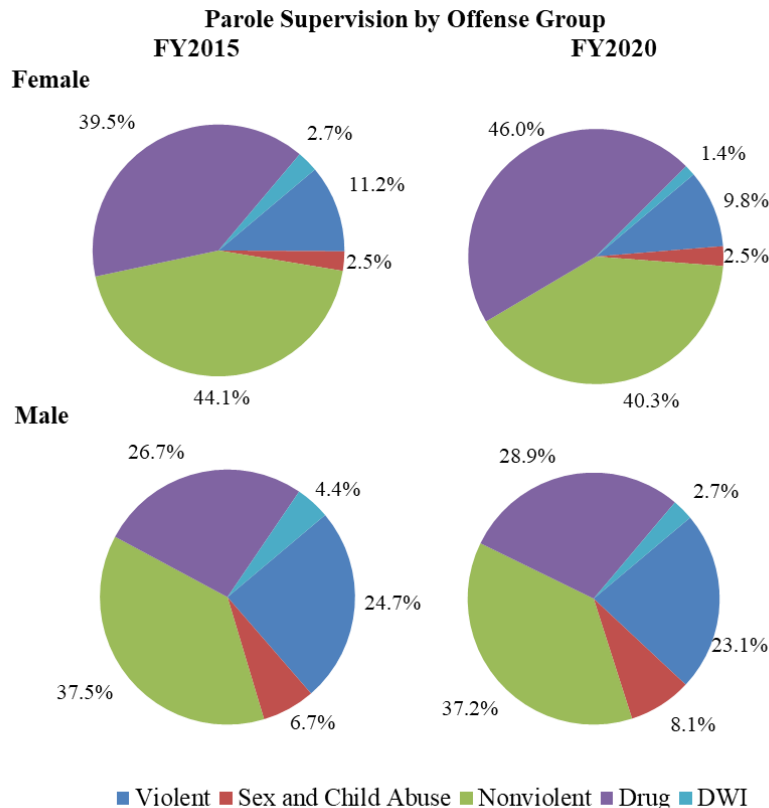
Offense Groups

In the past five years, overall parole population increases 21.4% and the number of female parolees rises 40.5% and becomes a larger percent of the parolee population (15.1% of the population in FY2015 vs 17.5% in FY2020) (Table 13.1). Among the five offense groups, DWI experiences the greatest decrease in offenders (females -28.8%; males, -26.8%). For female parolees drug offenses and sex and child abuse offenses show marked increase from FY2015 to FY2020. The relative percentage of males remain unchanged from 2015 to 2020 in violent and nonviolent offense group. (Fig. 13.1). Among female parolees, drug convictions are an increasing relative percent of offenses in FY2020, surpassing the predominance nonviolent offenses in FY2015.

Table 13.1. Male and Female Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2015 to the FY2020

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	270	3,347	3,617	332	3,682	4,014	23.0%	10.0%	11.0%
Sex and Child Abuse	60	910	970	84	1,295	1,379	40.0%	42.3%	42.2%
Nonviolent	1,061	5,070	6,131	1,364	5,932	7,296	28.6%	17.0%	19.0%
Drug	950	3,606	4,556	1,556	4,617	6,173	63.8%	28.0%	35.5%
DWI	66	594	660	47	435	482	-28.8%	-26.8%	-27.0%
Total	2,407	13,527	15,934	3,383	15,961	19,344	40.5%	18.0%	21.4%

Figure 13.1. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Parolees, June 30th, 2015 and 2020

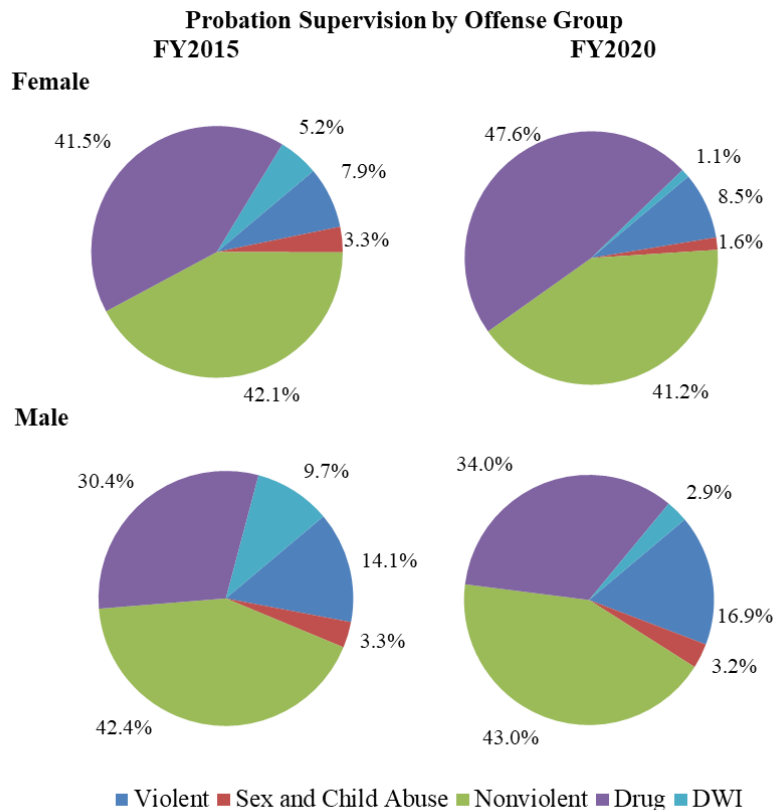


Similar to the parolee population, over the last five years, the number of probationers has decreased (9.4% drop); however, the decrease predominantly occurred in male (11.8% drop) and the female population decreased by 3.1% (Table 13.2). Both genders show decrease counts in sex and child abuse, nonviolent and DWI offense types. DWI offenses drop the most (74.9%). The relative percentage of male and female probationers with violent offenses group increases while the relative percentage of sex and child abuse, nonviolent, and DWI offense decreases when comparing FY2015 to FY2020 data (Fig. 13.2)

Table 13.2. Male and Female Probation Offenders by Offense Group, FY2015 to the FY2020

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	955	4,580	5,535	997	4,848	5,845	4.4%	5.9%	5.6%
Sex and Child Abuse	396	1,072	1,468	185	922	1,107	-53.3%	-14.0%	-24.6%
Nonviolent	5,095	13,807	18,902	4,832	12,343	17,175	-5.2%	-10.6%	-9.1%
Drug	5,023	9,898	14,921	5,584	9,760	15,344	11.2%	-1.4%	2.8%
DWI	627	3,171	3,798	128	826	954	-79.6%	-74.0%	-74.9%
Total	12,096	32,528	44,624	11,726	28,699	40,425	-3.1%	-11.8%	-9.4%

Figure 13.2. Percent of Offenses by Offense Group, All Probationers, June 30th, 2015 and 2020



Average Sentence

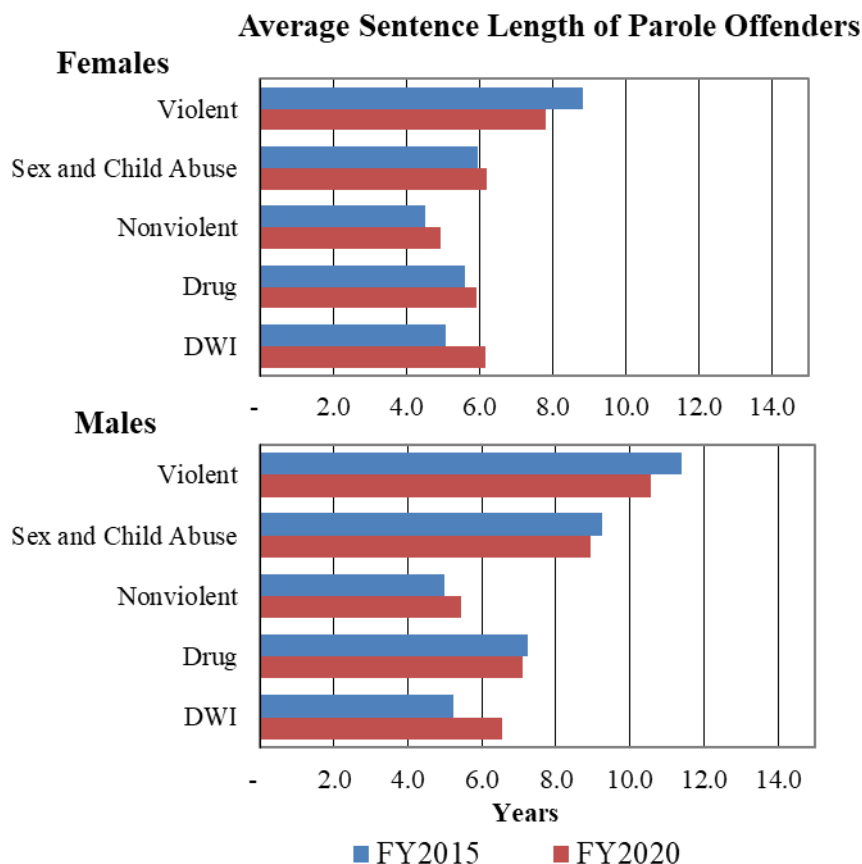
Average sentence length of offenders on parole decreases slightly from FY2015 for both genders (Table 13.3). Only DWI sentence length changes notably with an average increase of 24.6% from FY2015 (See Table 13.3). Average sentence lengths for male parolees are markedly longer than females in the following offense groups: violent, sex/child abuse and drug offenses (both in FY2015 and FY2020) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentences (years) of Parole Offenders by Offense Group, FY2015 and FY2020

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.8	11.4	11.2	7.8	10.6	10.4	-11.2%	-7.2%	-7.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.0	9.2	9.0	6.2	8.9	8.8	4.2%	-3.2%	-2.8%
Nonviolent	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.4	9.2%	9.6%	9.4%
Drug	5.6	7.2	6.9	5.9	7.1	6.8	5.7%	-2.0%	-1.4%
DWI	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	20.8%	25.0%	24.6%
Total	5.5	7.5	7.2	5.7	7.4	7.1	4.4%	-0.6%	-0.6%

*Life sentences computed as 30 years

Figure 13.3. Parolees: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2015 and FY2020

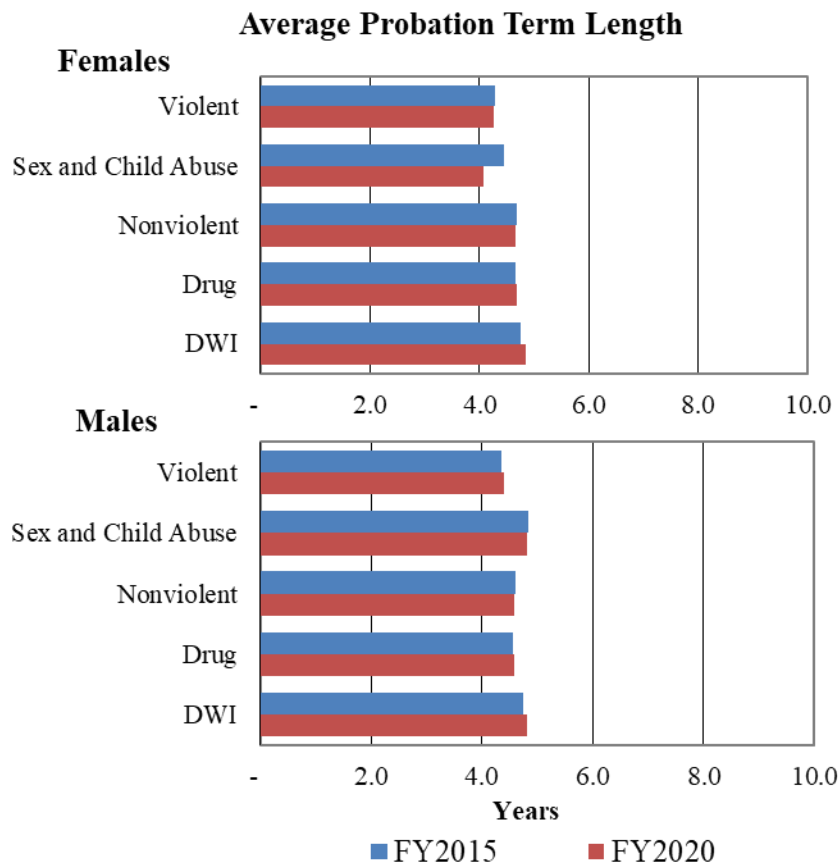


Average probation term lengths are comparable between males and females and relatively unchanged from FY2015 to FY2020 (Table 13.4 and Fig. 13.4). The average probation term is 4.6 years for both male and females in FY2020.

Table 13.4. Five-year Comparison of Average Probation Term (yrs) by Offense Group and Gender, FY2015 and FY2020

Offense Group	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	-0.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.7	-8.1%	-0.5%	-0.9%
Nonviolent	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Drug	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
DWI	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%
Total	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%

Figure 13.4. Probationers: Average Term Length by Offense Group and Gender, FY2015 and FY2020



Violent and Nonviolent Compositions

In comparing FY2015 data to FY2020, the percentage of parolees supervised for violent and sex offenses decreases for females and remain unchanged for males (Fig. 13.5). However, for both genders, the majority of offenders are under supervision for a nonviolent offense.

For probationers, violent and sex offenses are less prominent, percentage-wise, than among parole offenders (Figs. 13.5 and 13.6). Comparing FY2015 data with FY 2020, female probationers slightly drop in the percent of violation of violent and sex offenses. Among male probationers, a slight uptick in the percent of violent and sex offenses is observable.

Table 13.5. Supervised Parole Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2015 and FY2020

Female

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	330	13.7%	416	12.3%
Nonviolent Offenses*	2,077	86.3%	2,967	87.7%
Total	2,407	100.0%	3,383	100.0%

Male

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,257	31.5%	4,977	31.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	9,270	68.5%	10,984	68.8%
Total	13,527	100.0%	15,961	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	4,587	28.8%	5,393	27.9%
Nonviolent Offenses*	11,347	71.2%	13,951	72.1%
Total	15,934	100.0%	19,344	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

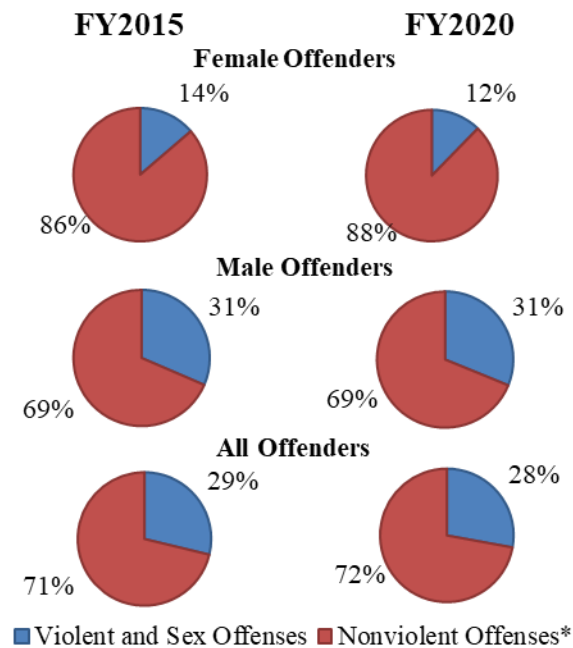


Table 13.6. Supervised Probation Offenders in Violent and Nonviolent Offense Groups, FY2015 and FY2020

Female

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	1,351	11.2%	1,182	10.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	10,745	88.8%	10,544	89.9%
Total	12,096	100.0%	11,726	100.0%

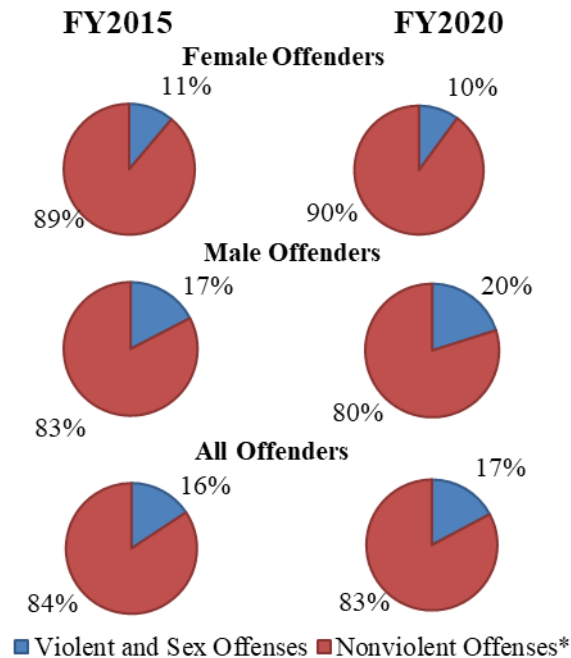
Male

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	5,652	17.4%	5,770	20.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	26,876	82.6%	22,929	79.9%
Total	32,528	100.0%	28,699	100.0%

All Offenders

Offense Type	FY2015	Percent	FY2020	Percent
Violent and Sex Offenses	7,003	15.7%	6,952	17.2%
Nonviolent Offenses*	37,621	84.3%	33,473	82.8%
Total	44,624	100.0%	40,425	100.0%

*Nonviolent Offenses include all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses



Racial Composition

The black male and female parole populations decreases (-6.1% and -116.7%, respectively). For race/ethnicity groups with a small population, interpreting changes is difficult.

From FY2015 to FY2020, probation population data display an even greater percent change, -9.4%. The black female probation population decreases the most by 23.8% (Table 13.5). As before, for race/ethnicity groups with small populations, interpreting the data is difficult.

Table 13.5. Five-year Comparison of Supervised Population by Race/Ethnicity, FY2015 and FY2020

Race/Ethnicity	FY2015			FY2020			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole									
Asian	5	42	47	8	29	37	60.0%	-31.0%	-21.3%
Black	365	4,787	5,152	304	4,497	4,801	-16.7%	-6.1%	-6.8%
Hispanic	45	153	198	88	225	313	95.6%	47.1%	58.1%
Native American	19	31	50	23	40	63	21.1%	29.0%	26.0%
Unknown	0	19	19	1	19	20	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
White	1,973	8,495	10,468	2,959	11,151	14,110	50.0%	31.3%	34.8%
Total	2,407	13,527	15,934	3,383	15,961	19,344	40.5%	18.0%	21.4%

Probation

Asian	38	95	133	32	106	138	-15.8%	11.6%	3.8%
Black	2,069	8,599	10,668	1,577	6,270	7,847	-23.8%	-27.1%	-26.4%
Hispanic	154	497	651	202	503	705	31.2%	1.2%	8.3%
Native American	52	86	138	45	65	110	-13.5%	-24.4%	-20.3%
Unknown	13	57	70	20	80	100	53.8%	40.4%	42.9%
White	9,770	23,194	32,964	9,850	21,675	31,525	0.8%	-6.5%	-4.4%
Total	12,096	32,528	44,624	11,726	28,699	40,425	-3.1%	-11.8%	-9.4%

14. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings show a sharp decrease, at 17%, in FY2020 from FY2019 data (Table 14.1). The decrease occurs across all opening types. Releases to parole is the largest in terms of absolute count (13,397). Overall, in the last 5-year time span, counts by opening types are relatively stable (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1. Supervision Opening Type from FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Opening	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Probation	17,411	16,672	17,273	18,131	18,263	17,560	17,692	17,748	18,162	17,875	13,373
120-Day Probation Releases	4,204	4,173	4,300	4,405	4,819	4,930	4,943	4,991	5,043	4,436	3,486
Parole Releases	12,501	12,386	12,631	12,704	12,921	12,484	11,631	12,463	13,097	14,187	13,397
Absconder Returns	3,460	3,649	3,967	4,432	5,100	5,150	5,326	5,239	5,398	5,363	4,285
Other	978	1,011	1,125	1,044	1,007	989	1,041	1,139	1,017	1,037	911
Supervision Openings	38,554	37,891	39,296	40,716	42,110	41,113	40,633	41,580	42,717	42,898	35,452
Percent Change		-1.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	-2.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.7%	0.4%	-17.4%

Figure 14.1. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, FY2010 to FY2020

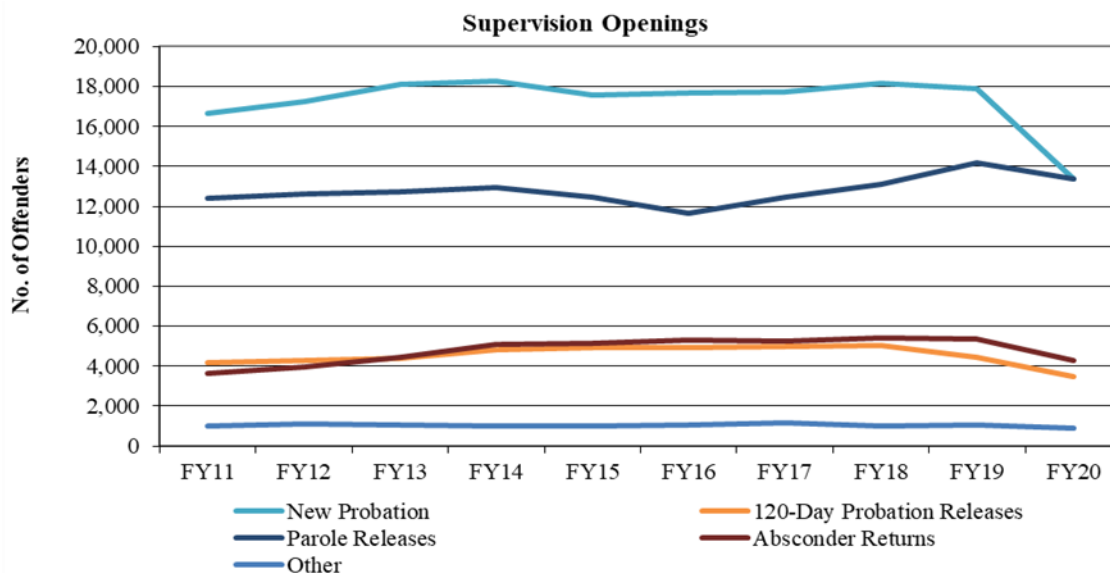


Table 14.2. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, FY2015 – FY2020

	Change in Supervision Openings	
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY10-FY15	FY15-FY20
Supervision Openings	1.3%	-2.9%
New Probation	0.2%	-5.3%
120-Day Probation Release	3.2%	-6.7%
Parole Releases	0.0%	1.4%
Absconder Returns	8.3%	-3.6%
Other	0.2%	-1.6%

Openings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Total female supervision openings decrease in FY2020 by 22%; this is a significant shift from previous years when the population has been increasing. (Table 14.3). The decreases occur in all supervision opening types (Fig. 14.2). In comparing the annual average percent changes of FY2009-14 with FY2014-19, each type of supervision openings exhibits increase when comparing the former to the later, again with the exception of ‘New Probation’ and ‘120-Day Probation Release’.

The most common opening type in FY2020 among all race/ethnicity and gender groups is a new probation. Parole releases rank second for black males, white males, and white females. For black females, absconder returns ranks second.

Table 14.3. Supervision Opening Type, Females, from FY2010 to FY2020

Type of Opening	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
New Probation	4,209	4,085	4,339	4,705	4,905	4,866	4,930	5,114	5,151	5,128	3,781
120-Day Probation Releases	777	804	800	932	1,119	1,163	1,252	1,284	1,306	1,176	879
Parole Releases	1,684	1,580	1,698	1,757	1,785	1,851	1,836	2,123	2,231	2,418	2,119
Absconder Returns	598	720	722	862	1,068	1,166	1,202	1,229	1,360	1,372	1,071
Other	190	211	205	212	201	192	216	270	252	253	214
Supervision Openings	7,458	7,400	7,764	8,468	9,078	9,238	9,436	10,020	10,300	10,347	8,064
Percent Change		-0.8%	4.9%	9.1%	7.2%	1.8%	2.1%	6.2%	2.8%	0.5%	-22.1%

Figure 14.2. Ten-year Trends in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2011 to FY2020

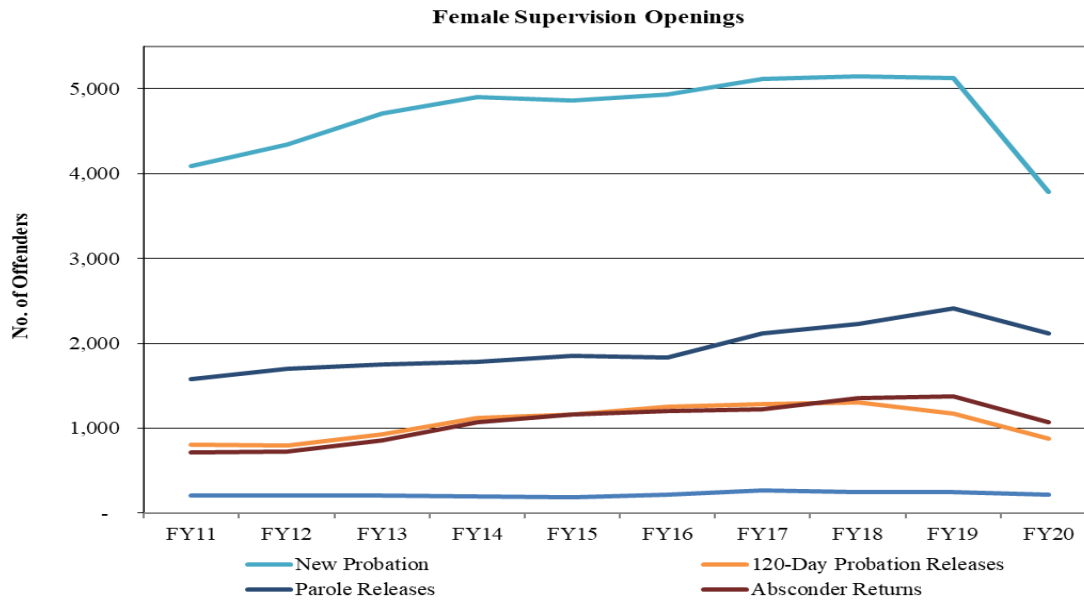


Table 14.4. Changes in Supervision Opening Types, Females, FY2010 – FY2020

Change in Female Supervision Openings		
	Average of Annual Percent Increases	
	FY10-FY15	FY15-FY20
Supervision Openings	4.4%	-2.7%
New Probation	2.9%	-4.9%
120 Day Probation Releases	8.4%	-5.4%
Parole Releases	1.9%	2.7%
Absconder Returns	14.3%	-1.7%
Other	0.2%	2.2%

Table 14.5. All, Male and Female Supervision Openings for FY2020 by Race/Ethnicity**Supervision Openings by Race FY2020**

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Probation Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Other	All Openings	Percent of Openings
Total							
Asian	66	10	24	12	2	114	0.3%
Black	2,808	454	3,061	1,125	182	7,630	21.5%
Hispanic	274	60	248	72	29	683	1.9%
Native American	48	14	49	21	2	134	0.4%
Unknown	53	4	10	5	2	74	0.2%
White	10,124	2,944	10,005	3,050	694	26,817	75.6%
Total	13,373	3,486	13,397	4,285	911	35,452	100.0%

Female

Asian	15	1	5	2	0	23	0.3%
Black	585	57	172	165	31	1,010	12.5%
Hispanic	64	16	71	28	9	188	2.3%
Native American	20	7	17	10	0	54	0.7%
Unknown	10	0	0	0	1	11	0.1%
White	3,087	798	1,854	866	173	6,778	84.1%
Total	3,781	879	2,119	1,071	214	8,064	100.0%

Male

Asian	51	9	19	10	2	91	0.3%
Black	2,223	397	2,889	960	151	6,620	24.2%
Hispanic	210	44	177	44	20	495	1.8%
Native American	28	7	32	11	2	80	0.3%
Unknown	43	4	10	5	1	63	0.2%
White	7,037	2,146	8,151	2,184	521	20,039	73.2%
Total	9,592	2,607	11,278	3,214	697	27,388	100.0%

15. Supervision Closings

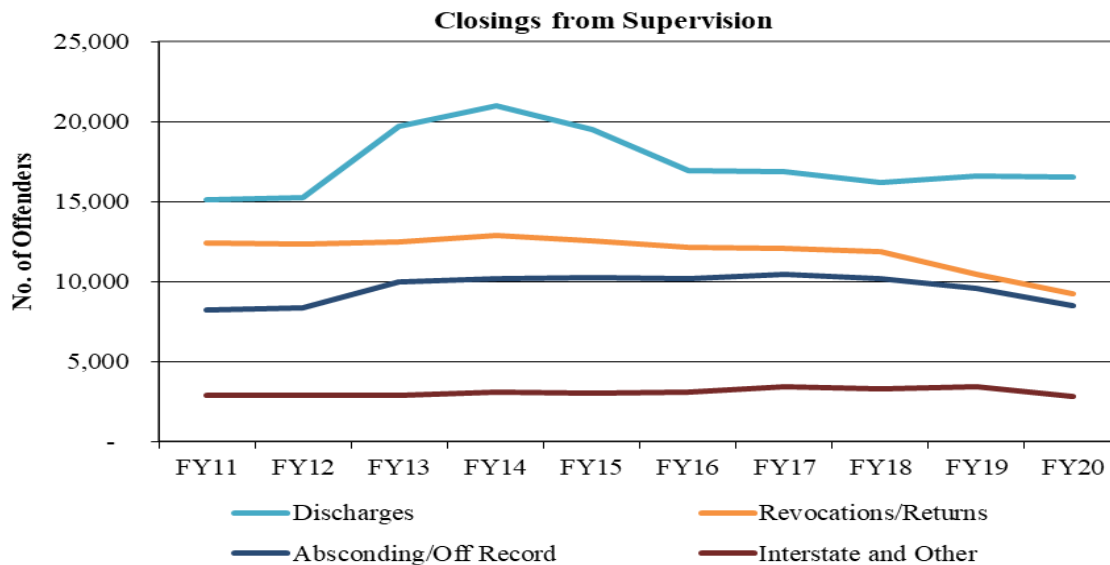
All Closings

Since September 1, 2012, offenders on probation and parole are able to earn compliance credits (ECC) by maintaining good behavior, thereby reducing the time to completion of their sentence (HB1525). The result of ECC is a sharp increase in discharges during FY2013 and FY2014. The increase in discharge closing types continues (but less dramatic) from FY2015 through FY2020 (Fig. 15.1). The numbers of revocations/returns has decreased slightly in FY2020 but the interstate/other remain consistent over the past ten years (Fig. 15.1).

Table 15.1. Number of Closings from Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2011-20

Type of Closing	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Discharges	15,148	15,249	19,748	21,017	19,539	16,930	16,867	16,205	16,617	16,527
Revocations/Returns	12,390	12,362	12,457	12,855	12,576	12,165	12,098	11,867	10,459	9,255
Absconding/Off Record	8,197	8,341	9,955	10,198	10,264	10,213	10,466	10,209	9,571	8,509
Interstate and Other	2,896	2,860	2,855	3,066	3,011	3,109	3,386	3,297	3,418	2,822
Total Releases	38,631	38,812	45,015	47,136	45,390	42,417	42,817	41,578	40,065	37,113
Annual Percent Change		0.5%	16.0%	4.7%	-3.7%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-7.4%
Percent Discharged	39.2%	39.3%	43.9%	44.6%	43.0%	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%	44.5%

Figure 15.1. Ten-year Trends in Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2011 –FY2020

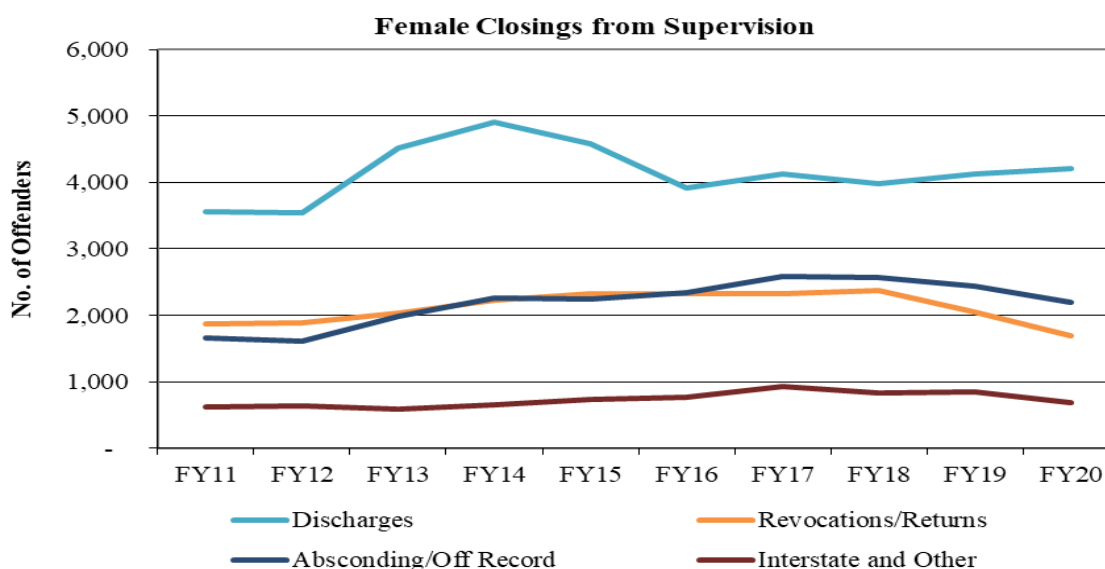


Closings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

The total number of closings in the female supervised population decreases from the previous year by 7% (Table 15.2). The number of female discharge closings are still above the pre-ECC level (Fig. 15.2). Examination of the ten-year span reveals a steady rise in female revocation/returns even though the female field population declines during the same period (Tables 1.3 and 15.2).

Table 15.2. Female Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, FY2011-20

Female Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Discharges	3,552	3,537	4,513	4,904	4,577	3,920	4,132	3,978	4,125	4,217
Revocations/Returns	1,864	1,883	2,038	2,224	2,324	2,323	2,328	2,368	2,058	1,686
Absconding/Off Record	1,661	1,608	1,982	2,265	2,238	2,342	2,578	2,575	2,435	2,196
Interstate and Other	627	637	582	659	732	767	925	838	842	679
Total Releases	7,704	7,665	9,115	10,052	9,871	9,352	9,963	9,759	9,460	8,778
Annual Percent Change		-0.5%	18.9%	10.3%	-1.8%	-5.3%	6.5%	-2.0%	-3.1%	-7.2%
Percent Discharged	46.1%	46.1%	49.5%	48.8%	46.4%	41.9%	41.5%	40.8%	43.6%	48.0%

Figure 15.2. Ten-year Trends in Closings Types from Supervision among Females, FY2011-FY2020

The total number of closings in the male supervised population decreases from the previous year by 7% (Table 15.3). The number discharge closings remained above pre-ECC levels for males. Over the ten-year span, the numbers of revocations/returns and interstate closing types remain stable overall, although it has decreased slightly in the FY 2020. The percent of discharged closings in each year hovers in the 37 to 44% range which is lower than the range for females.

Table 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2011 to FY2020

Male Closings from Supervision										
Type of Closing	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Discharges	11,596	11,712	15,235	16,113	14,962	13,010	12,735	12,227	12,492	12,310
Revocations/Returns	10,526	10,479	10,419	10,631	10,252	9,842	9,770	9,499	8,401	7,569
Absconding/Off Record	6,536	6,733	7,973	7,933	8,026	7,871	7,888	7,634	7,136	6,313
Interstate and Other	2,269	2,223	2,273	2,407	2,279	2,342	2,461	2,459	2,576	2,143
Total Releases	30,927	31,147	35,900	37,084	35,519	33,065	32,854	31,819	30,605	28,335
Annual Percent Change		0.7%	15.3%	3.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%	-0.6%	-3.2%	-3.8%	-7.4%
Percent Discharged	37.5%	37.6%	42.4%	43.5%	42.1%	39.3%	38.8%	38.4%	40.8%	43.4%

Figure 15.3. Ten-year Trends in Male Closings to Supervision by Closing Type from FY2011 to FY2020

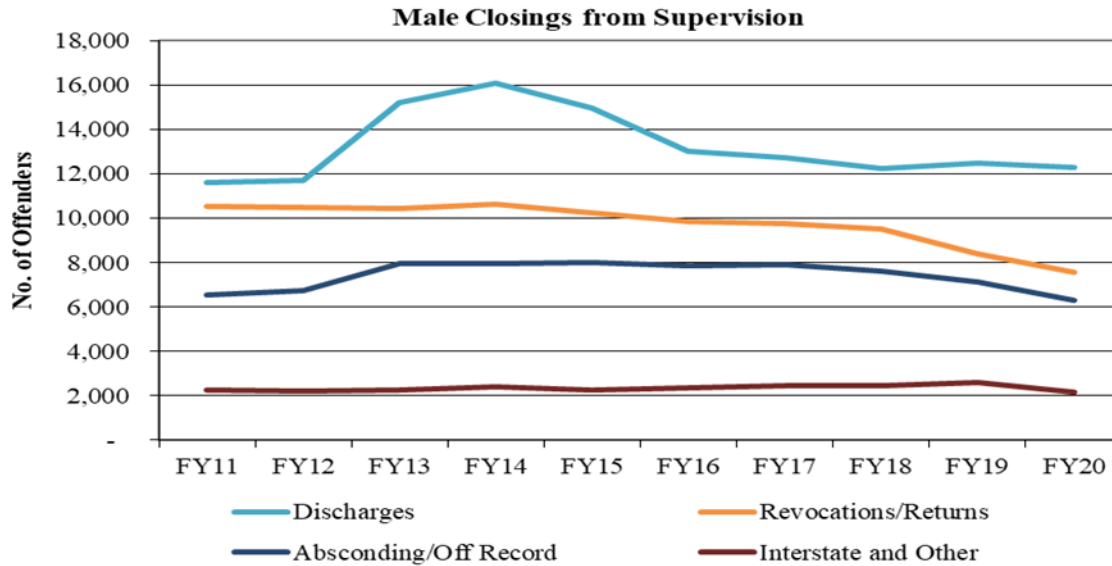


Table 15.4. Closings from Supervision by Supervision Closing Type, Race/Ethnicity and Gender from FY2011 to FY2020

Race/Ethnicity	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding/ Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings	Percent of Closings
Total						
Asian	63	18	36	16	133	0.4%
Black	4,089	1,641	2,312	667	8,709	23.5%
Hispanic	302	162	175	84	723	1.9%
Native American	58	38	30	19	145	0.4%
Unknown	27	4	10	14	55	0.1%
White	11,988	7,392	5,946	2,022	27,348	73.7%
Total	16,527	9,255	8,509	2,822	37,113	100.0%
Female						
Asian	14	6	13	2	35	0.4%
Black	609	102	338	102	1,151	13.1%
Hispanic	73	57	55	20	205	2.3%
Native American	20	17	14	7	58	0.7%
Unknown	10	0	0	2	12	0.1%
White	3,491	1,504	1,776	546	7,317	83.4%
Total	4,217	1,686	2,196	679	8,778	100.0%
Male						
Asian	49	12	23	14	98	0.3%
Black	3,480	1,539	1,974	565	7,558	26.7%
Hispanic	229	105	120	64	518	1.8%
Native American	38	21	16	12	87	0.3%
Unknown	17	4	10	12	43	0.2%
White	8,497	5,888	4,170	1,476	20,031	70.7%
Total	12,310	7,569	6,313	2,143	28,335	100.0%

16. Time under Supervision

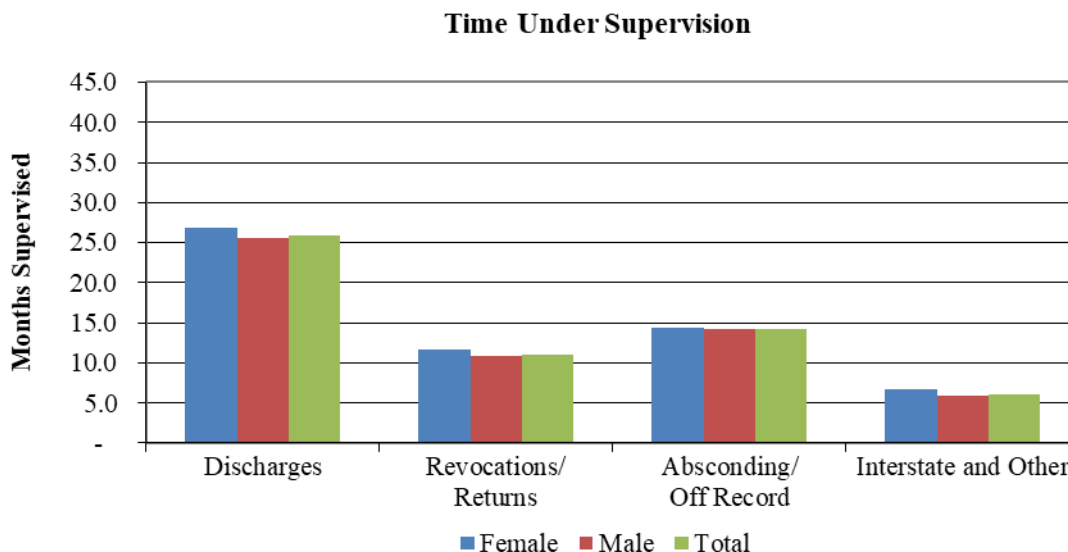
Total and by Gender

In FY2020, probationers and parolees average around 18 months under supervision. Discharged offenders average two years and two months under supervision. (Table 16.1). Discharged females tend to serve slightly longer terms than males (Fig. 16.1). Revocation/return offenders average 11 months under field supervision before returning to incarceration (Table 16.1).

Table 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2020

Supervision Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Discharges	4,217	26.9	12,310	25.6	16,527	25.9
Revocations/Returns	1,686	11.7	7,569	10.8	9,255	11.0
Absconding/Off Record	2,196	14.3	6,313	14.2	8,509	14.2
Interstate and Other	679	6.6	2,143	5.9	2,822	6.1
TOTAL/AVERAGE	8,778	19.2	28,335	17.6	37,113	18.0

Figure 16.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type in FY2020



Offense Group

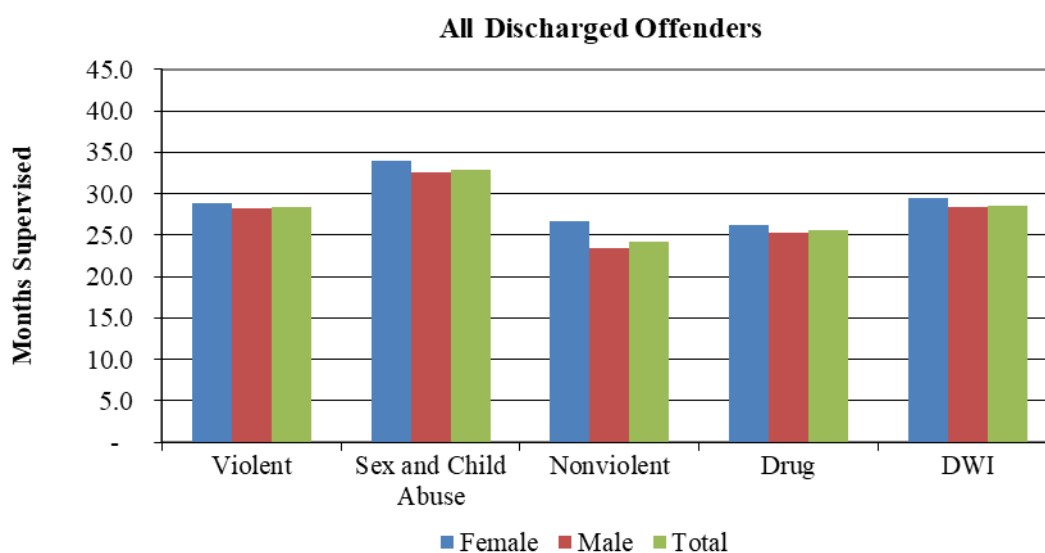
Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st degree, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses comprise 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include those from Chapters 195 and 579, RSMo. The DWI designation entails BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision (Tables 3.4 and 16.2). Nonviolent, drug, and DWI offenders serve comparable lengths of time (Table 16.2). Females tend to serve a longer average time than males for nonviolent, sex/child abuse, DWI and drug offenses (Fig. 16.2).

Table 16.2. Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offenders by Offense Group in FY2020

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Months Served
Violent	340	28.9	2,009	28.3	2,349	28.4
Sex and Child Abuse	106	34.0	484	32.6	590	32.9
Nonviolent	1,371	26.6	4,527	23.5	5,898	24.2
Drug	2,271	26.2	4,501	25.3	6,772	25.6
DWI	129	29.5	789	28.5	918	28.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	4,217	26.9	12,310	25.6	16,527	25.9

Figure 16.2 Time under Supervision for All Discharged Field Supervised Offender by Offense Group, FY2020

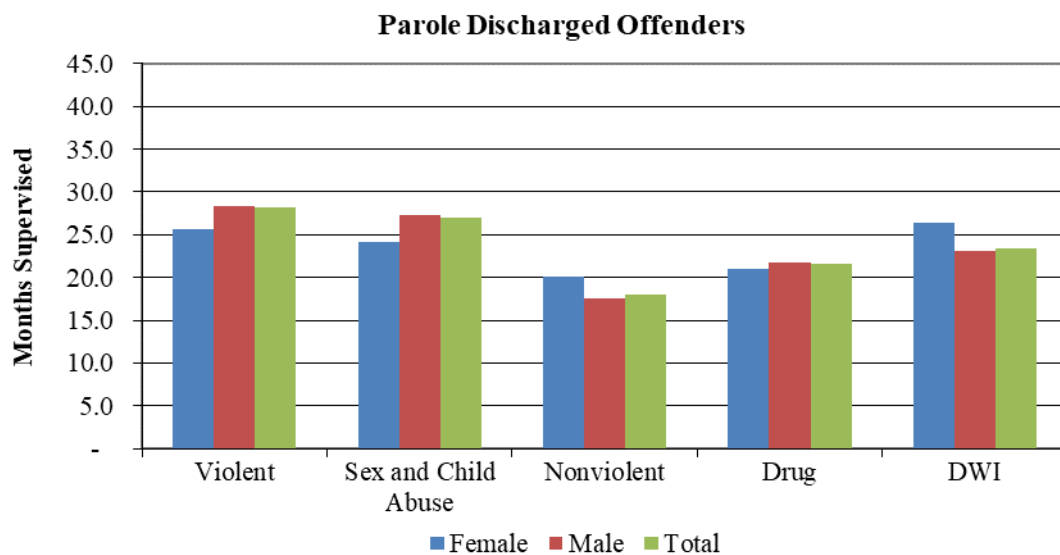


In looking at parolees only, supervised offenders serve an average time 4-5 months less than the average for the total field population (Tables 16.2 and 16.3). Persons with nonviolent offense serve the shortest time on average. Total average supervised time is comparable between females and males (Fig. 16.3).

Please note that since FY2013, legislation allows offenders to accrue Earned Credit Compliance (ECC). This change allows for eligible offenders with eligible offenses to take 30 days off their sentences for every 30 days that they are compliant on supervision. This reduces time on supervision for many offenders. Because certain violent crimes and sex/child abuse crimes are not eligible; these offense groups are largely unaffected by ECC.

Table 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2020

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	108	25.6	1,004	28.4	1,112	28.1
Sex and Child Abuse	29	24.2	274	27.3	303	27.0
Nonviolent	394	20.2	1,868	17.5	2,262	18.0
Drug	541	21.0	1,504	21.8	2,045	21.6
DWI	24	26.3	226	23.1	250	23.4
TOTAL/AVERAGE	1,096	21.3	4,876	21.9	5,972	21.8

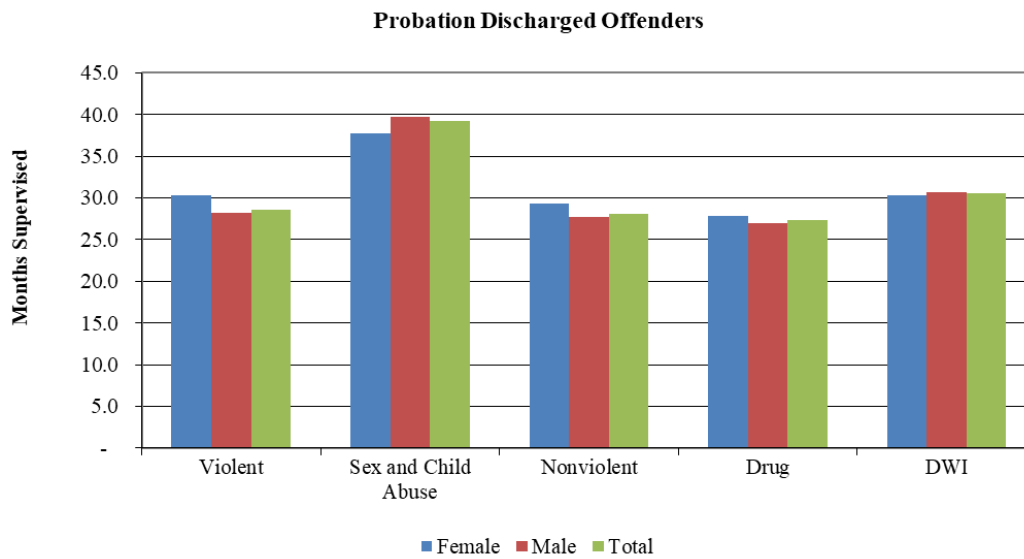
Figure 16.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2020

For probation discharged offenders, the longest average time is once again for sex/child abuse followed by DWI offenses (Table 16.4). Males serve an average of two months longer for sex/child abuse offenses than females. However, total average supervised time is similar for females and males.

Table 16.4. Closings from Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2020

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served	Supervision Discharges	Avg. Months Served
Violent	232	30.4	1,005	28.2	1,237	28.6
Sex and Child Abuse	77	37.7	210	39.7	287	39.2
Nonviolent	977	29.3	2,659	27.7	3,636	28.1
Drug	1,730	27.8	2,996	27.0	4,726	27.3
DWI	105	30.3	563	30.6	668	30.6
TOTAL/AVERAGE	3,121	28.8	7,433	28.1	10,554	28.3

Figure 16.4. Average Months under Probation Supervision by Gender and Offense Group for All, Male and Female Probationers Discharged from Field Supervision in FY2020



17. Recidivism Rates of Selected Supervised Offenders

Recidivism rates in this section refer to new probationers and new 120-day and long-term drug program (120d/LT) offenders released to probation. See Recidivism Rates of Institutional Releases for explanation of recidivism terms (Section 8). For recidivism rate of 120d/LT program, only offenders with a new offense sentenced to a program and released to serve probation are used for calculations. This section excludes offenders serving probation and revoked to 120d/LT drug program sentence in its calculations.

Total Recidivism

In FY2013, five-year recidivism among 120d/LT offenders for either first return or first new conviction is 41.5%, slightly down from 41.7% for FY2010 releases (Table 17.1). Six-month recidivism is slightly lower in FY2019 than in the previous year but still above the ten-year average. Furthermore, latest one, two, and three-year recidivism rates are higher than the 10-year average.

Now let's look at recidivism rate of new probationers sentenced for a new offense. The time to the first incarceration or first new conviction is calculated from the start of supervision. Among all new probation offenders for either violation or new conviction, recidivism rates generally increase each year in all time intervals from FY2010 to FY2019 (Table 17.2). The only exception is the rate of first new convictions which has a stable rate. For first new convictions only, three-year recidivism rates is at its highest levels during the ten-year interval (16.1 %). All other recidivism periods exhibit minimal increases or remain constant.

Table 17.1. Recidivism for New 120-day and Long-term Drug Program Participants Released to Probation from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

120-Day and Long Term Drug Program						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2011	1,554	4.0	14.3	29.6	37.3	43.6
FY2012	1,558	3.3	11.7	27.7	35.9	42.4
FY2013	1,564	3.8	11.7	26.6	34.3	40.1
FY2014	1,527	3.6	12.6	26.4	35.2	41.5
FY2015	1,572	3.8	13.9	30.4	39.6	45.7
FY2016	1,441	4.9	16.9	33.6	41.7	-
FY2017	1,448	5.5	15.4	29.7	37.2	-
FY2018	1,392	3.8	13.6	26.9	-	-
FY2019	1,271	2.9	9.8	-	-	-
FY2020	1,038	2.3	-	-	-	-
Average	1,437	3.8	13.3	28.8	37.3	42.7
First New Conviction						
FY2011	1,554	1.4	5.0	15.3	20.8	29.2
FY2012	1,558	0.9	4.3	13.9	19.8	28.3
FY2013	1,564	1.0	4.5	11.4	16.4	25.3
FY2014	1,527	1.2	4.6	12.2	17.5	25.4
FY2015	1,572	1.7	5.2	14.0	18.9	28.2
FY2016	1,441	1.3	5.6	14.4	21.6	-
FY2017	1,448	1.5	6.0	13.5	19.3	-
FY2018	1,392	1.1	4.7	13.5	-	-
FY2019	1,271	0.9	3.9	-	-	-
FY2020	1,038	0.6	-	-	-	-
Average	1,437	1.2	4.9	13.5	19.2	27.3

Table 17.2. Recidivism for New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence) and for New Conviction Only

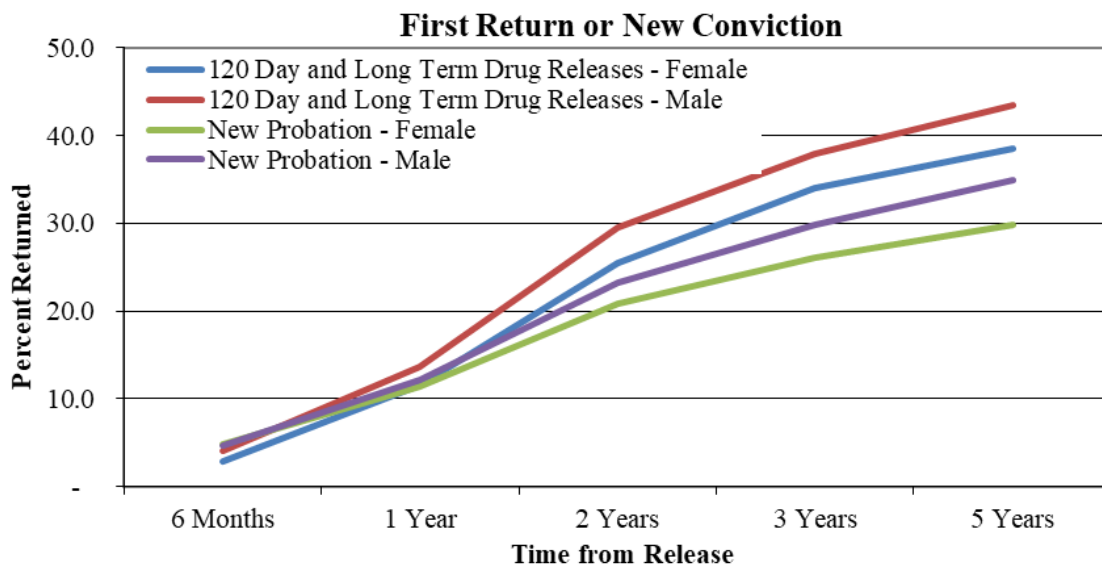
New Probation						
FY	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
First Return for Violation or New Conviction						
FY2011	14,331	4.1	10.8	21.2	27.9	34.0
FY2012	15,069	4.5	10.9	22.1	28.9	34.1
FY2013	15,857	4.4	11.4	21.9	27.8	32.8
FY2014	15,840	4.6	11.9	22.2	28.6	33.3
FY2015	15,067	5.0	12.4	23.3	29.5	33.6
FY2016	15,113	5.7	13.6	24.4	30.2	-
FY2017	15,127	5.8	13.9	24.3	28.8	-
FY2018	15,412	5.4	12.7	21.2	-	-
FY2019	15,051	3.7	9.6	-	-	-
FY2020	10,865	3.0	-	-	-	-
Average	14,773	4.7	11.9	22.6	28.8	33.5
First New Conviction						
FY2011	14,331	1.5	4.6	10.5	15.9	23.1
FY2012	15,069	1.5	4.4	10.8	15.8	22.9
FY2013	15,857	1.3	4.5	10.3	15.3	22.6
FY2014	15,840	1.5	4.5	10.2	15.0	22.3
FY2015	15,067	1.3	4.6	11.0	16.0	22.8
FY2016	15,113	1.7	5.1	11.4	16.4	-
FY2017	15,127	1.4	4.4	10.8	15.5	-
FY2018	15,412	1.3	4.7	10.5	-	-
FY2019	15,051	1.1	3.7	-	-	-
FY2020	10,865	1.0	-	-	-	-
Average	14,773	1.4	4.5	10.7	15.7	22.7

For both 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, average recidivism for first return or new conviction is higher for males than females over the last ten years (Table 17.3). Recidivism is higher for 120d/LT offenders than new probation offenders in all periods except six-months. At six-months, new probation recidivism for females equals males. The 120d/LT male offenders have a greater recidivism rate than the other groups. All groups display a slowing of the rate of recidivism after two years.

Table 17.3. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)

First Return for Violation or Incarceration for New Conviction						
Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,349	2.9	11.5	25.5	34.1	38.5
Male	12,016	4.1	13.7	29.5	37.9	43.4
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	40,709	4.7	11.3	20.8	26.1	29.9
Male	107,023	4.7	12.2	23.3	29.8	34.9

Figure 17.1. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First Return to Incarceration for Violation or New Conviction (new prison or probation sentence)



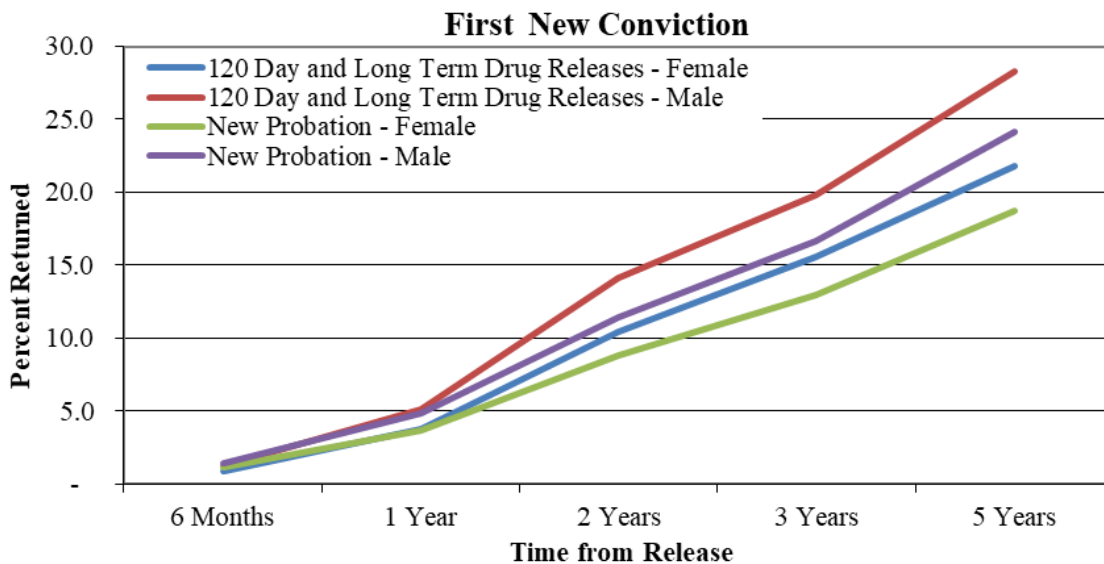
Now let's look at new convictions only for 120d/LT offenders and new probation offenders, FY2010-19. Similar recidivism rates occur in all subgroups at 6 months; at one year, the higher rate for males becomes apparent. After one year, male 120d/LT recidivism becomes notably higher than male new probation recidivism. See Fig. 17.2.

Table 17.4. Ten-year recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2010 to FY2019 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)

**Ten-Year Recidivism for Supervised Offenders FY2011 to FY2020
First New Conviction**

Probation Type	Openings	Percent Incarcerated Within				
		6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years
<i>120-Day and Long-Term Drug Releases to Probation</i>						
Female	2,349	0.9	3.8	10.4	15.6	21.8
Male	12,016	1.3	5.1	14.1	19.9	28.3
<i>New Probation</i>						
Female	40,709	1.2	3.6	8.8	13.0	18.8
Male	107,023	1.4	4.8	11.4	16.7	24.1

Figure 17.2. Ten-year Recidivism by Gender with 120-day/long-term Drug Treatment and New Probation Offenders from FY2009 to FY2018 on First New Conviction (New Prison or Probation Sentence)



Offense Group

Among new probations and 120d/LT released to probation from FY2010 to FY2019, recidivism for combined first returns and new conviction is lowest for DWI at all time periods (Fig 17.3). Violent and nonviolent offenses are similar in recidivism rates and carry the highest rates. Recidivism rates for drug and sex/child abuse offenders are similar and lower than violent and nonviolent offenses.

Figure 17.3. Recidivism Rates as Percent of First Returns and New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (includes offenders released from FY2009 to FY2018, and total number released by offense group)

In looking at first convictions only, nonviolent supervised offenders released from FY2010 to FY2019 display the highest rate of new conviction recidivism for all time periods (Fig. 17.4). This is similar to institutional new conviction recidivism (Fig 8.4). DWI offenders have the lowest recidivism for six months to three years. At year five, sex/child abuse offenders exhibit the lowest recidivism rate.

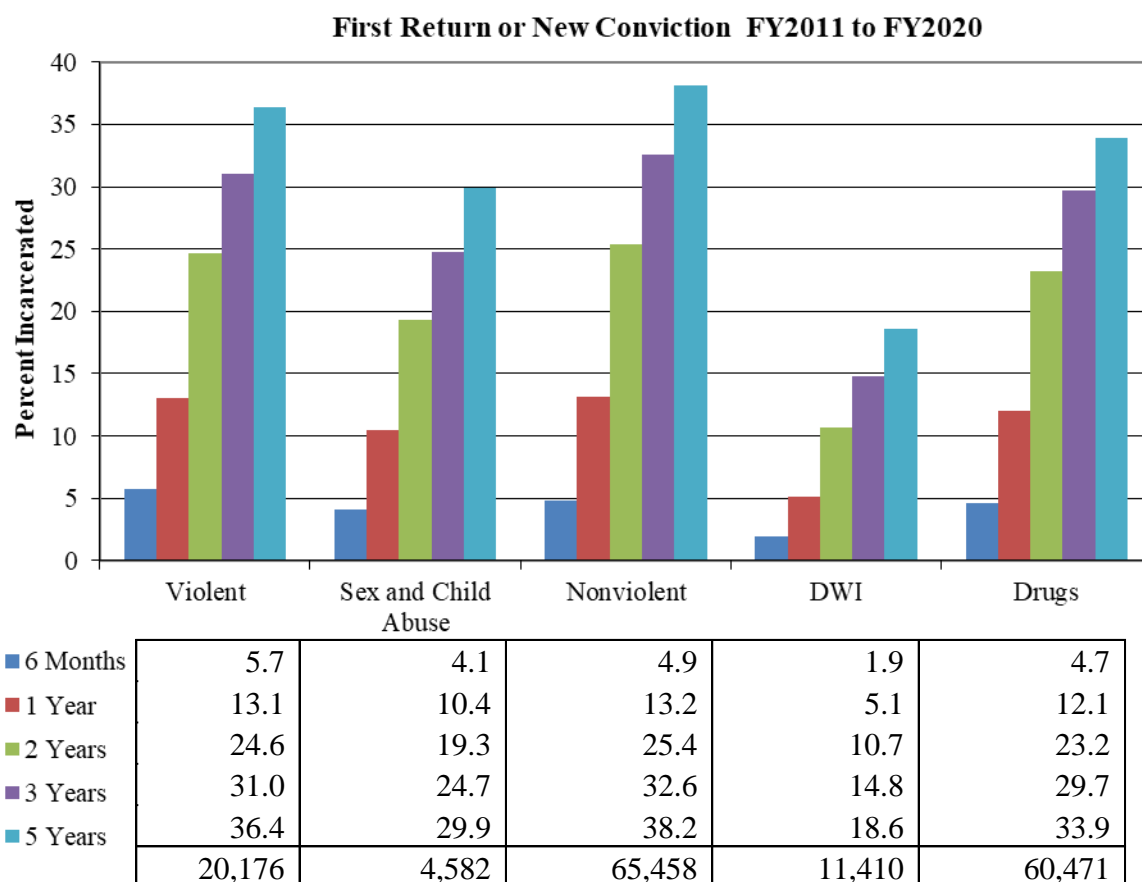
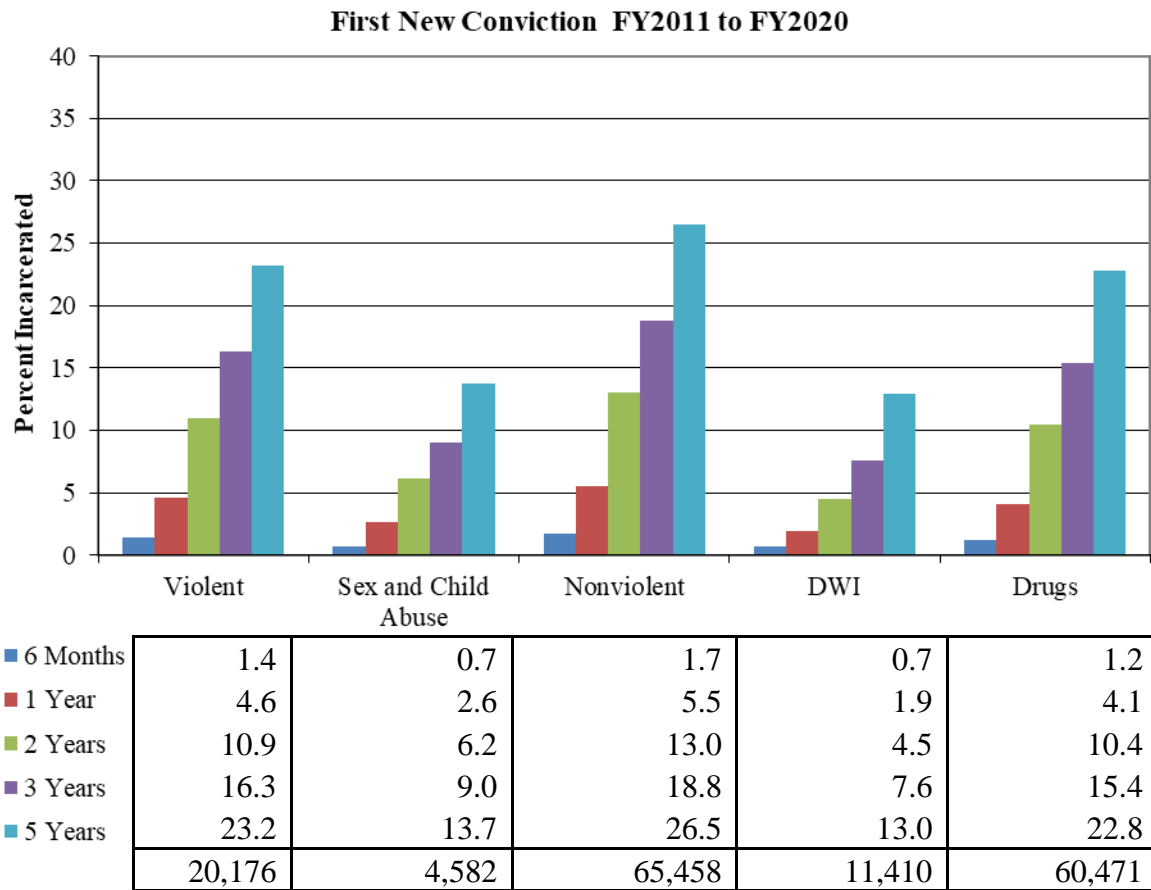


Figure 17.4. Recidivism Rates as Percent of New Convictions for Supervised New Probation and 120-day/long-term Drug Program Offenders (Includes offenders released from FY2009 to FY2018, and total number released by offense group.)



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Missouri
Department of
Corrections

Michael L. Parsons, Governor
Anne L. Precythe, Director

